

VOL. CIX, NEW SERIES—NO. 14,270.

LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1908.

SUNDAY PRICE FIVE CENTS.

We Were Pleased
To Note

that our special bargain announcements have brought ready response. Every day during the past week our grand values have been inspected and snapped up. We feel gratified to know that the public appreciates our clearance sales and recognizes the genuine worth of our offerings.

This column tells you of more good things for this week:

WALL PAPER ENDS.

We mean short lots of Wall, Border and Ceiling, packed up in room lots; for small, medium and large rooms; some with 9-inch, others with 18-inch borders; every roll worth double and more than the prices asked—96c, \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.40, \$1.50—for quantities enough to paper a room, walls and ceiling. Remember, these limited lots are very desirable patterns, printed on heavy stock and not on flimsy straw stock, and therefore will hang well.

Drapery values of great importance for this week:

12½c Vienna Silklines, yard. 10c
20c Mottie Cloth, yard. 15c
25c Cretonnes, yard. 15c
20c Fine Swiss, figured, per yard. 12½c
20c Scrim, figured, per yard. 15c
40c Embroidered Muslin, per yard. 25c
60c Sash Lace, 36-inch, per yard. 40c
50c Sash Lace, 36-inch, per yard. 35c
20c Burlap, tan, red and green; 36-inch, per yard. 16c
45c Door Drapery, tulle mesh; red, green and white; 45-inch; per yard. 25c
Single pairs of

PORTIERES

at a great reduction:

Heavy Armure-weave Portieres—Deep, grille fringe; \$7.50 value; pair. \$3.98

Mercerized Portieres—Basket weave; extra heavy; finished with long tassels, fringed; \$10.00 value; pair. \$6.75

Bagdad Portieres—Stylish hangings; firm, durable weave; wide and narrow stripes; \$7 and \$8 values; reduced to, per pair, \$5.00

Band Portieres—Solid colors, with antique or silk applique band; extremely stylish; per pair. \$7.50

Portieres made to order. Selection from a large stock of Repp and Moire weaves with bands to blend or to contrast.

Stupendous values in Small Rugs for this week; made of carpet ends; fringed.

Door Mats—Best quality Brussels; 22x36-in.; fringed; choice 50c

Hearth Rugs—Brussels, 27x63-inch; fringed. 95c

Velvet Rugs—27 x 63-inch; fringed. \$1.25

Axminster Rugs—27x63-inch; fringed. \$1.50

Every Rug in this lot is worth \$1.00 per yard and some are worth \$1.50 per yard.

ROOM-SIZE RUGS:

A bevy of bargains for this week:

Axminster Rugs—8½x10½ ft.; \$23.50 value. \$18.00

Brussels Rugs—10½x12 ft.; \$25.00 value. \$18.00

Brussels Rugs—9x12 ft.; \$17.00 value. \$13.50

Brussels Rugs—6x9 ft.; \$10.00 value. \$7.50

Velvet Rugs—11½x12 ft.; \$27.50 value. \$18.50

Wilton Rugs—9x12 ft.; \$37.50 value. \$25.00

Selection of some of these Rugs is limited; hence these colossal price-concessions.

CARPETS.

Sharp reductions on short ends or limited quantities:

\$1.25 Axminster Carpets, yard. 90c

\$1.25 Velvet Carpets, yard. 90c

\$1.10 Brussels Carpets, yard. 85c

\$1.00 Brussels Carpets, yard. 75c

60c Ingrain Carpets, yard. 50c

50c Ingrain Carpets, yard. 40c

50c Fiber Carpets, yard. 35c

50c Star Carpets, yard. 35c

\$1.00 Velvet Star Carpets, per yard. 75c

PICTURES.

Pictures for the lover of art; Pictures for the gift-giver; Pictures for the home. Large assortment at popular prices.

\$25.00 Brussels Rugs, 9x12 ft.; soiled; colors green ground with black figure; two Rugs only; to close out, \$10.00

Hubbuck Bros.

524, 526, 528

West Market Street.

The value of our 45-inch Nets is attested by the wonderful success of the department.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.
INCORPORATED
THE GOLDEN RULE STORE
44 AVENUE JEFFERSON ST.
Store Closed Evenings at 5:30, Except Saturday.

Monday 1,000 Yards Fine Sheer White Novelties at 25c Yard.

New sheer novelties in white—those dainty stripe, plaid and check effects that are going to be so popular for the coming season. We have about 1,000 yards in various styles for which later on, you'll be paying 35c, to go on sale Monday and while this lot lasts at, 25c per yard.

White Linen Cambric; a beautiful quality, 36 inches wide; undoubtedly the most serviceable wash fabric on the market; regular 35c; on sale at, 25c per yard.

White Batiste, 30 inches wide; a dainty, sheer quality for dresses; a limited quantity only; on sale Monday, per yard. 10c

White Persian Lawn, 2,000 yards of fine, sheer quality, 45 inches wide; a beautiful fabric for waists and dresses; regular 45c quality; on sale at, per yard. 22½c

White Mercerized Embroidered Madras, 27 inches wide, in over fifty dainty patterns; worth 20c; on sale Monday, per yard. 20c

75c Yard for 3,000 Yards of \$1.00 to \$1.50 Allover Waistings ON SALE MONDAY.

One of those famous Golden Rule offerings. You can only appreciate the full significance of this great event when you inspect the stocks involved in person. These are Swiss or Nainsook Embroidered Allover, 22 inches wide, beautiful patterns in English eyelet or French hand effects. You'll pronounce them the most handsome and effective you've ever seen at the prices offered beginning to-morrow, per yard. 75c

We are showing a varied assortment of fine Nottingham Laces. These are revivals of old lace patterns, and so durable in quality, as to make especially good undergarments. In match sets, one to six inches wide; prices ranging upward. 10c

Embroidered Medallions, in all the newest shapes; ovals, squares or circular yoke effects; every size, every quality, every style of embroidery; prices ranging upward from each. 5c

\$1.75 Longcloth \$1.50 Bolt.

100 pieces White Soft-finished Longcloth, 36 inches wide; the proper weight and finish for women's and children's undergarments; put up in 12-yard lengths; regular \$1.75 values; on sale Monday, \$1.50 bolt.

29c Silk-finished Novelties 15c.

2,000 yards Fancy Mercerized Silk-finished Novelties, all colors; many handsome floral designs and also dainty patterns in two-tone effects, worth no less than 29c; on sale to-morrow at, per yard. 15c

New \$1.35 Dress Goods at 75c.

These decidedly new and smart fabrics now considered the proper material for tailor-made suits for the coming season. We secured fifty pieces on an unusually low price basis, and we offer them at a price that should make this an interesting occasion. Because of its effectiveness in quality and the high favor this cloth enjoys, the value at the special price we name will be recognized to be decidedly out of the ordinary. Imported Novelty Panamas, tans, browns, grays and Copenhagen, in check, plaid and stripe effects, 45 inches wide; regular \$1.35 values; on sale Monday, per yard. 75c

35-inch All-wool Hard-twisted Serges and Panamas; all desirable colors to select from; sold regularly at 65c; special for Monday's 50c

44-inch Voles, square mesh, good wire finish, in every desirable color; unusually good quality, that sells for \$1.00; on special 75c

44-inch Wool Taffetas; beautiful finish, in the ever popular shadow stripe effects; all desirable colors to choose from; \$1.25 kind. 90c

Black Voles, 45 inches wide; chiffon finish; good, clear black; 85c

Black Serges, 28 inches wide, in herringbone stripe effects; a hard-twisted 65c cloth; Monday, per yard. 50c

Black Panama, 62 inches wide; good, hard-twisted finish; will wear perfectly; regular \$1.25 quality; on sale, per yard. 85c

\$1.25 Shantungs and Pongees 85c.

When you buy these Silks here to-morrow you will be participating in one of the greatest silk sales that will be offered for at least six months to come. We made special purchases of these silks away under price, but, as it is, the quantity is not very large, therefore we advise early shopping. The value is remarkable for these Pongees and Shantungs in rough effects will be just the thing for smart spring and summer dresses. 27 inches wide; come in all desirable colors for street evening wear, including black; regular \$1.25 values; Monday, per yard. 85c

Extraordinary Price Reductions on Fancy Ribbons.

One lot of Fancy Ribbons, 4 to 6 inches wide, in plaid, Roman stripe, print warp and floral designs; good combinations and colors; were 45c and 50c; Monday, per yard. 25c

One lot of Fancy Ribbons, 6 to 8 inches wide, in plaids, stripes and floral effects; all the new color combinations for spring are represented; were 50c and 65c; sale price, per yard. 35c

Persian Beltings, very new and popular; come in many handsome designs; 27 inches wide; per yard all desirable colors for street evening wear, including black; regular \$1.25 values; Monday, per yard. 75c

Fancy Beltings; a handsome collection of the newest ideas for spring; special, per belt. 40c

Three Attractive Waist Specials For Monday.

Ladies' Waists of fine mesh net, trimmed with Cluny lace and insertion, lined with Japanese silk; \$5.00 values; on sale. \$2.90

Ladies' Waists, tailor-made, of Japanese silk; white only; regular \$2.50 values; on sale, each. \$1.50

One lot of Linette Waists, slightly soiled; many pretty spring; special, per belt. 25c

Ladies' Knit Garments.

Ladies' Blouse Sweaters, 4n red or black stripe effects; values up to \$1.00; special, per each. \$1.00

Ladies' Silk Hose, drummers' samples, in black and colors; values up to \$2.00; on sale, per pair. 50c

Ladies' or Misses' Union Suits, wool or cotton, in small sizes; values up to \$2.00; on sale, each. 50c

Ladies' Fleece Coverlet Covers, half-bleached, winter weight; 25c values; each. 15c

Ladies' Black Fleece Tights, medium weight; 75c kind; on sale, each. 50c

Two Lace Curtain Specials.

Cable Net Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, 34 inches wide; Battenberg, Cluny and Renaissance patterns, in white or Arabian; \$4.50 values; Monday, pair. \$3.00

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, full width; Fillet and Brussels net effects; worth \$3.00; on sale Monday, pair. \$1.79

The Weather.

Forecast for Sunday and Monday:
Kentucky—Fair Sunday; probably local rains at night or Monday; somewhat colder Monday in western portion.

Indiana—Increasing cloudiness Sunday; rain or snow and somewhat colder at night or Monday.

Tennessee—Fair Sunday; probably local rains at night or Monday; somewhat colder Monday in west portion.

THE LATEST.

A body of fifty night riders appeared in Dawson Springs and after firing a volley into the Arcadia Hotel lobby, took John Heath, a tobacco buyer and official prize for the Dark Tobacco Association, across the Tradewater River and severely whipped him. Heath is said to have bought a crop of pooled tobacco. Mrs. Holman, wife of the hotel proprietor and a former Louisville woman, was compelled to show the night riders to Mr. Heath's room.

To avoid any possible irregularity and to prevent the invalidation of former ballots in the senatorial race Speaker Gooch called the joint assembly to order yesterday at noon and went through the motions of taking a ballot. Only thirteen members were present and twelve of these voted for Beckham and one for Bradley. Mr. Gooch declared no quorum present and no one elected.

The gunboat Paducah, ordered to Hayti on account of revolutionary conditions on that island, sailed from New Orleans yesterday. The Paducah will go first to Guantanamo, Cuba. Port au Prince dispatches say that the Haytian revolution has collapsed. The leader of the movement has been shot and Gonaïves has been recaptured by the Government forces.

Aspirants for presidential honors were subjected to many keen but good natured jests at the Gridiron Club dinner in Washington, many of them, both Democrats and Republicans, being guests of honor. President Roosevelt, who was present, came in for his share of attention as usual. The dinner was one of the most elaborate and successful in the history of the club.

George L. Thomas, a freight broker, of New York, and L. B. Taggart, his clerk, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court at Kansas City to the charge of conspiring to pay rebates to shippers. Judge Smith McPherson fined Thomas \$7,000 and Taggart \$4,000, omitting jail sentences previously assessed.

The statement of New York Clearing-house banks for the past week shows that the banks held \$37,064,000 more than the requirements of the twenty-five per cent. reserve rule. This is an increase of \$14,429,025 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with the previous week.

John W. Yerkes, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made an argument yesterday before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary in opposition to the bill relating to Federal jurisdiction over shipments of liquor into prohibition or local option localities.

Charles Finley has written McKenle Todd, secretary to Gov. Wilson, from Denver, denying the interview in which he was reported to have said that Gov. Wilson had written W. S. Taylor. Finley says the reporter distorted his statements.

It is officially announced in Baltimore that hereafter employees of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad having anything to do with the direction or running of trains will not be permitted to use intoxicants.

The French Government has begun the installation of an elaborate apparatus for wireless telegraphy in the Eiffel Tower at Paris, by which it hopes to be able to communicate directly with New York.

Four witnesses who are expected to testify for the defense in the trial of Harry K. Thaw, for the killing of Stanford White, arrived in New York yesterday on the steamer Adriatic from Europe.

Francis Trevelyan, one of the best known writers on racing in the country and for some years racing judge at the Western tracks and at New Orleans, is dead at Charlottesville, Va.

A San Francisco paper says that E. H. Harriman and George J. Gould have ended their war over the rival interests of the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific railroads.

The reduction of working hours of Union Pacific shop men at Omaha, is to be followed by a reduction of working days from six to five per week.

The total assessable personal property in New York City for 1908, according to amounts to \$121,664,119, a decrease of \$23,347 from last year.

The Hon. McD. Ferguson, Railroad Commissioner from the First district, is seriously ill at his home in La Center, Ballard county.

"Ouida," the famous novelist, died yesterday in a suburb of Florence, Italy, under circumstances of the direst poverty.

A landslide occurred on the river Adda, between Milan and Bergamo, Italy, and five persons were killed.

FIRE VOLLEY
INTO HOTEL

Night Riders Descend On Dawson Springs.

John Heath, Tobacco Man, Severely Whipped.

Midnight Visit From Body of Masked Men.

MRS. HOLEMAN THREATENED.

Dawson Springs, Ky., Jan. 25.—(Special.)—John Heath, tobacco warehouseman, and official prize for the Dark Tobacco Association, was taken from his room in the Holman Hotel by a body of night riders, escorted across the river and severely whipped. Heath is said to have bought a crop of pooled tobacco. The night riders, who numbered about fifty men, were masked and fired several volleys into the hotel before Mr. Heath was brought out. No one was wounded and but little property damage was done.

The peaceful slumbers of the citizens were disturbed last night about 12:30 o'clock by a succession of shots from revolvers, Winchester rifles and shotguns. It was not known why the alarm was given and almost all of the citizens thought that there was a fire in town, as shooting is the usual method of giving a fire alarm here.

On January 13 R. E. Russell, the editor of the Oracle, the local paper, received an anonymous letter signed "Rough Riders," which he was asked to make public. In this letter all negroes were warned to leave Dawson Springs within ten days from January 13, and all who had negroes employed were instructed to discharge them, and those who had them as tenants in their homes to get them out or "wee into your backs." This communication was generally disregarded. Several negroes left town on account of the warning. Just what was meant by this is not known, but many of the most conservative citizens here believe that it was intended as a warning for the negroes and whites as well to keep within doors when the fusillade of shots was fired, so that the night riders should not be interfered with in their work here last night.

Came From Caldwell.

The night riders seem to have come from Caldwell county, which is just across the Tradewater River, a mile west of the city. The first that was known of their presence here was the demand from some one outside the depot that the night operator, Clyde Meadows, should come out and go with them to the Arcadia Hotel in search of John Heath, who is pricing tobacco for the Dark Tobacco Association at this place. It is alleged that Mr. Heath had bought a crop of tobacco which was pooled from Harp Mense, a grower of Christian county, recently, and had bought outside the association and as an independent buyer which, it seems, is contrary to the rules of the organization. Mr. Mense was recently waited upon by the so-called "Night Riders" and taken out and whipped.

Mr. Meadows accompanied the men to the hotel and a volley of shots fired opposite the hotel and a demand that Mr. Heath come forth. The visitors were not far from the hotel when Mr. Meadows, and becoming impatient fired a volley in the hall of the hotel, rattling the glass doors and interior with bullets.

Mrs. Holman Appears.

M. L. Holman, the proprietor, was at Madisonville visiting his mother who is ill, and Mrs. Holman made her appearance and was asked to tell them the location of Mr. Heath's room. She replied that she did not know where it was, but another volley in the air convinced her that they could find them in the right direction and Mr. Heath, hearing the shots and the demand for his presence, prepared for their reception. Several of the night riders finally located his room which is in the east end of the hotel and knocked heavily on his door, demanding that he dress and come out which he promptly did.

Taken Across River.

He was then taken in custody and taken across the bridge west of town and severely whipped and told that he would not be troubled again, but should the same offense occur another time the extreme penalty would be inflicted. The Rev. Welford Morgan, L. B. Lamson and Clyde Meadows, the night operator were compelled to accompany the night riders across the river and witness the punishment of Mr. Heath. He was ordered to make public and publish the fact that he had bought about 1,700 pounds of tobacco from Harp Mense and paid \$8 a hundred for it, and if he did not do this he would again call upon him and would treat him rougher than before. Mr. Heath said he would follow instructions.

Mr. Heath requested that the men who were captured here should remain on the east side of the bridge, as he wished to make a statement, and his request was granted, but afterward Clyde Meadows was asked to accompany his guard and witness the whipping, which he says was severe.

The town was taken charge of and the organization seemed to be perfect.

All of the night riders were said to be masked and no one was recognized. No resistance was offered and their object was accomplished. This is the first visit from the night riders in Hopkins county. They were so well organized that at the bugle call all fell in line and the various squads were immediately brought together. No one was hurt and little damage was done. The riders were down about twenty-five minutes and numbered about fifty.

MRS. HOLEMAN FROM THIS CITY

Is a Niece of Mrs. John T. Stier, Senior.

Mrs. Holman, who is a former Louisville woman, is a niece of Mrs. John T. Stier, Sr., of this city. Mr. Stier said last night that as soon as he read of the raid in the afternoon papers he called Mrs. Holman by telephone. When asked whether Mrs. Holman was badly frightened, Mr. Stier replied in the negative. "She is not that kind of a woman," he said. "She told me over the telephone that the night riders did not materialize. They took Mr. Heath from the hotel and whipped him," she said, "but further than that they motivated little."

MANY GROWERS SIGN.

Mercer County Farmers Agree to No-Crop Plan.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Jan. 25.—(Special.)—An enthusiastic meeting of the tobacco growers of Mercer county was held at the courthouse here this afternoon which was attended by about 500 men. Senator R. H. Elliston, of Georgetown, made the principal address, in which he fully explained the situation in Kentucky and urged the growers not to raise a crop this year.

At the conclusion of the address a large number signed the petition, which now places the number of acres in Mercer against the raising of a crop at about 1,300, leaving about 700 yet unpledged. Many petitions are being circulated throughout the county, and it is believed that nearly every grower will sign before the next meeting of the district committee at Winchester on February 11.

Rushing Tobacco to Louisville.

Emmeline, Ky., Jan. 25.—(Special.)—The steady delivery of tobacco at the Louisville and Nashville depot here for shipment to the city market continues, each day bringing head-end-laden wagons from the innermost parts of the county. The report is that the tobacco Kentucky river packers are not accepting tobacco shipments from the growers of the east end of the county, whose farms lie near the river, and for that reason the tobacco is being hauled to this point to be shipped. This practically brings most of the pooled tobacco here for delivery to outside markets, the shipping being brisk and undisturbed.

HEARST QUIETLY ORGANIZES INDIANA

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE GAINS MANY NEW RECRUITS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 25.—(Special.)—The organization of a State Independence League in Indiana and the employment of more than a score of men in different sections of the State in the work of preliminary organization have forced leading Democrats to admit that there is to be an element of weakness in the National campaign.

Of course the men that are at the head of the movement have been and still claim to be Democrats. In this, the Democrats say, lies the danger to their organization. A man who joins the Independence League is not asked to give up his party or yield in any of his principles. The Hearst men tell him that he is all right in these regards and that they want to help him make them effective.

Mr. Bryan, they say, cannot be elected President, and though the Democrats will nominate him and make an entire campaign in his behalf, Hearst men assert it will prove a waste of time and money and accomplish nothing. In the end the Democratic party will have to turn to some other leadership, and the Independence League, with a better leadership and larger public confidence, will become the party of the people.

It is with such sophistry as this that the Hearst people are working in that several counties and it is not surprising to many that they are making headway with their organization. Thousands of men in the Democratic party in Indiana have become discouraged by the repeated defeats of twelve years and seriously question if there is any future for the organization as at present constituted. Hearst is appealing to this class very strongly.

TORPEDO BOATS ARE NEAR BUENOS AYRES

EXPECTED TO REACH PORT THIS MORNING—SIGHTED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 25.—The American torpedo boat flotilla, accompanied by six Argentine torpedo boats, was sighted from Montevideo at 2:30 this afternoon. The vessels are on their way to this port. They left Rio Janeiro January 21.

The first sighting of the flotilla was off Punta Del Este, the north entrance point of the Rio de la Plata, which was reported to the Ministry of Marine here. The Argentine torpedo boats met the fleet off Maldonado, and will escort the visitors to this port, where they are expected to arrive early to-morrow morning.

The programme for the entertainment of the Americans has not yet been definitely fixed. There will be, however, an official reception to the officers by the President of the republic, Dr. Alcora.

ONLY THIRTEEN MEMBERS VOTE

Joint Ballot Simply To Conform With Law.

Appropriations Amounting To \$1,393,000 Asked.

Total of 341 Bills In Both House and Senate.

COVER ALMOST EVERYTHING.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 25.—(Special.)—Thirteen members of the Legislature met in the House of Representatives chamber at noon to-day and gravely went through the motions of taking a ballot for United States Senator and it was just as effective and the result was in no wise different from any of the previous ballots, for no election could be taken every day except Sunday and avoid any possible complication in the event of an election. The two houses adjourned until Monday and only a few members are in Frankfort.

J. C. W. Beckham, who was present on the floor of the House and watched the proceedings, to-day received just twelve times as many votes as his opponent, William O. Bradley, but unfortunately for Mr. Beckham, there were not enough votes to count for anything. If the same ratio could have been observed with a full membership voting, Mr. Beckham would win, but that troublesome "if" is in the way and has been in the way since the senatorial race began. It is standing between Mr. Beckham and the United States Senate and will continue so to stand for some weeks to come; in fact for so long a time that it will never be removed.

The result of the vote to-day was Beckham twelve, Bradley one. The Speaker declared that no election had resulted as no quorum was present. The members all had their overcoats on and the proceedings did not last long but they were all in due form and everything was legal. At the close, Mr. Beckham was just as far away from the Senate as ever and he will never get any closer.

Asks Million and a Half.

Appropriations asked for by members of the House of Representatives are already running up to the comfortable sum of nearly a million and a half dollars, and more probably will be asked for the session on Monday. Some of these appropriations will be allowed, but it is probable that the Kentucky State College, the University of Kentucky,

Children's Underwear Snap

One Day Only.

We are closing out the entire stock of the famous American Hosiery Co.'s Children's Red Mixed Merino Underwear at unheard-of prices. This is the greatest sacrifice ever made on high-grade underwear. 'Phone if you like, but none will be sent on approval.

The sizes are very much broken:

In Shirts we have 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24.

Pantalets we have 16, 18, 20, 30 and 32.

In Boys' Drawers only 24 to 26.

These are worth from 50c to \$1.00 according to size.

Your Choice

15c

Per Garment

Ypsilanti Underwear at Half.

This world-famous Underwear is a thing of the past. The company is in the hands of a receiver, and all remaining stock has been sold to us at 50c on the dollar. Our entire line of cotton, wool, lisle and silk Union Suits, vests, pants and tights at JUST ABOUT HALF PRICE.

\$1.50 Your choice of any Ypsilanti Drawers, Shirts or Tights in cotton, lisle, merino or all wool. Regular price \$3.00 to \$3.75.

\$2.50 Your choice of any Ypsilanti Union Suits in cotton, lisle, merino or all wool. Regular prices \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 per garment.

\$5.00 Your choice of pure thread Silk Shirts or Drawers of Ypsilanti make. Worth up to \$8.00.

\$8.00 For Heavy Thread Silk Union Suits of Ypsilanti make, that are worth \$12.00 per garment.

\$10.00 For Extra Heavy Thread Silk Union Suits of Ypsilanti make. This is the best made, best wearing, most hygienic garment on the market. Worth \$18.00.

Special Values in 36-Inch WHITE CHINA SILK.

59c For 36-in. White China Silk of beautiful weave; pure silk fabric; guaranteed to launder and give perfect satisfaction. Worth 75c.

68c For 36-inch White Habutai; very heavy thread, and high lustrous finish; will launder well and will wear smoothly. Well worth 85c.

78c For 36-in. White Habutai; very heavy thread; closely woven; perfect finish; guaranteed to launder. None to compare with its sterling value. Well worth \$1.10.

John L. Lewis & Co.
INCORPORATED

MANY CHANGES

Made In Text of Aldrich Currency Bill.

NO DEPARTURE, HOWEVER, FROM BASIC PRINCIPLES.

SENATOR BAILEY MAY OFFER SUBSTITUTE MEASURE.

SOME OF THE ALTERATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 25.—When the Senate Committee on Finance meets next Monday, Chairman Aldrich will be prepared to exhibit the perfected text of his currency bill. During the recess of the committee Mr. Aldrich has been engaged with Senators Hale and Allison and other prominent Republican members of the committee in putting the finishing touches upon the measure and they held their final meeting today. The new bill will in no wise be a departure from the principle underlying the original measure, but it will embody many changes, due primarily to suggestions made in the committee, and secondarily to suggestions from outsiders.

Among the more important of the changes will be one accepting Senator Bailey's proposition for the distribution of the proposed surplus bank issue among the various States in proportion to their banking capital and surplus. This feature has been strenuously contended for by the Texas Senator and the Republicans have decided to concede it not only because they consider it equitable, but also because they think it will assist materially in bringing Democratic support to the measure when it reaches the Senate.

meet the demands of those who would provide a substitute for a greater expansion of the circulating medium, and secondarily, for more liberal and equitable treatment of the smaller and newer centers of population, and the hope is expressed that they will have the effect of popularizing the measure and of expediting its passage.

One important effect of the bill as it will be presented will be that of making the United States Treasury directly responsible for the payment of all bank notes issued after the law goes into effect. There is a popular impression that under the terms of the bill, there will be two kinds of bank notes, one class such as is now used and issued, and the other, the extra circulation, to be issued under the new law.

Mr. Aldrich characterizes this as an entire misapprehension of the intent of the measure. On the contrary, he says that all the notes will be uniform, but that they will be different from the notes now provided for. These carry the deposit of Government bonds to secure payment, and this specification will be changed. In its place will be a legend to the effect that the Government guarantees the payment of the note.

"Thus," said Mr. Aldrich, "the Government will stand behind them with an explicit pledge."

That Long-Deferred Statement.

Whether the committee will report the bill after its next meeting will depend largely upon the extent that the committee may be disposed to give still further granting courtesy to Secretary Cortelyou in the matter of his long promised statement in regard to the course of the treasury during the recent financial exigency. There is no longer a pretense that the character of the bill itself will be changed in any wise by this report, or for that matter, by any outside report or suggestion, but it is felt that the report of Secretary Cortelyou will be of vital importance in considering the bill in the Senate, as in the beginning, there is a desire to know the truth about the course of the treasury during the recent financial exigency. It is known that the Secretary is giving the report his promise to present it at the first possible moment. It is not now believed that the statement will be delayed beyond the middle of next week.

DEMOCRATS CONFEE.

Direct Preparation of a Substitute for the Aldrich Bill.

Washington, Jan. 25.—An all-day conference of the Democratic Senators to prepare a bill which will be used as a substitute for the Aldrich Bill and possibly be given the support of all the Democrats of the Senate. The Democrats of the Finance Committee will be the first to prepare the bill.

A Tip For Fat Women.

In a few years that excess of fat of yours will become a bad habit—impossible to break. Better take time by the forelock and reduce now in a natural way if you would keep intact the youthful symmetry of 20 through the trying years of middle age. Go to the drugist and ask him for 1/2 ounce Marmola, 1/2 ounce Fluid Extract Cascaro, 1/2 ounce Syrup of Senna, 1/2 ounce Syrup of Marshmallows. Take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime. Mix them at home if you wish, but see that the Marmola comes to you in a sealed package. This mixture makes firm-fleshed, well-formed women out of flabby, shapeless ones. It animates their stomachs to burn up the food fats instead of allowing them to gather at the waist line. Without disturbing the diet or requiring exercise to help it out it dissolves the fat away just where needed the most. It has been known to melt away harmlessly as much as 16 ounces a day without causing a single wrinkle.

John L. Lewis & Co.
INCORPORATED

Optical Department.

Neglect of your eyes may cause serious complications; don't fail to have them cared for by a competent specialist. Examination free. Prices of glasses reasonable.

Gas Pens For Wood Burning.

39c For our 50c Gas Pens for wood burning. Valentine Heart-shaped Plaques, 10c and up. Also Valentine Heart-shaped Boxes.

Monday Picture Special

\$1.29 For one lot of Large Pictures of Hunting, Scenes, Fruit and Fancy subjects, in gilt, ebony and green frames.

John L. Lewis & Co.
INCORPORATED

Women's Coats at Less Than Half Price.

Every woman's and child's coat must be sold out, as we positively will not carry over a single garment. The prices we now ask would not pay for the cloth. We will close them as follows:

\$15.00 Broadcloth Coats Cut to \$7.50.

Full length, tight fitting and the 30-in. short coats made of fine quality Broadcloths and Cheviots. Some are satin-lined throughout; all sizes; black only; worth \$15.00.

\$18.75 Broadcloth and Cheviot Coats \$9.95

Fine Broadcloths, Imported Cheviots and Worsted, in loose, semi and tight-fitting styles and long, medium and short effects. Plain, tailored and braided. Mostly all satin lined; black only; worth to \$18.75.

\$25 Imported Broadcloth Coats now \$12.50

These coats are exceptionally stylish garments, made of satin finished Broadcloth and English Worsted, tight, semi and loose-fitting, full length and short styles. Every coat lined throughout with guaranteed satin. Made in black only; black or gray silk linings.

\$30 and \$35 Broadcloth Coats Cut to \$15.00

Imported Broadcloth, Cheviot and Worsted materials, in stylish form-fitting and loose styles, collarless and manish effects, lined throughout with best quality satin. Workmanship is in all cases unexcelled.

Fur Coats Away Below Cost.

Only one of a kind left and to clean out the lot we will sell as follows:

\$25.00 Velour Coat cut to \$18.75
\$35.00 Caracul Coat cut to 22.50
\$55.00 Caracul Coat cut to 30.00
\$90.00 Gray Squirrel Coat cut to 50.00
\$95 Blended Squirrel Coat cut to 55.00
\$105 Caracul Coat cut to 60.00

A \$7.50 Sale of Furs.

On the center table we will have to-morrow about 150 pieces of Furs, in genuine Mink, blended Squirrel, Gray Squirrel, Isabella Fox, Real Ermine, Kolinsky and Jap Mink, in Muffs, Boas, Throws and Neck Pieces. The values are up to \$18.75, but we will put them on sale at \$7.50.

Last Five Days of Linen Sale.

Just five days remain for you to take advantage of the reduced prices on Household Linens, Domestic and White Goods. We are by far the largest importers and retailers in Kentucky, and no matter if your linen wants be large or small this is the time and the place to supply them.

Table Damask.	Pattern Cloths.	Longcloth and Nainsook
76c 72-inch Silver Bleached German Damask..... 49c	\$10 Soiled Cloth, 56 Each	(12 yards in each piece)
\$1.00 Full Bleached Irish Table Damask..... 75c	We will sell 50 of these high-grade, heavy, full bleached cloths, in lengths from 2 to 4 yards. Really worth \$10.	\$2.00 Nainsook for..... \$1.48
\$1.50 72-in. extra heavy Bleached Damask..... \$1.00	Plain Linens.	\$2.25 Nainsook for..... \$1.79
\$2.25 72-inch beautiful Double Satin Damask..... \$1.50	60c 4-4 Linen Sheet..... 50c	\$1.98 Longcloth for..... \$1.48
Napkins.	75c Sheer Handkerchief Linen for white at..... 50c	\$2.50 Longcloth for..... \$1.98
\$1.35 56 Bleached Napkins, beautiful patterns, for..... 98c	75c Sheer Cross-barred Linen for white at..... 50c	\$3.25 Longcloth for..... \$2.65
\$1.75 56 All-linen Bleached Napkins for..... \$1.39	50c Sheer Handkerchief Linen..... 35c	\$3.75 Longcloth for..... \$2.75
\$6.00 56 extra heavy Bleached Dinner Napkins..... \$3.75	Towels and Crashes.	
Bed Linens.	50c Hemmed Huck, Red..... 84c	
\$1.75 45x36-inch H. S. All-linen Pillow Slips for..... \$1.19	25c Extra Heavy H. S. All-linen Huck Towels..... 164c	
\$2.98 45x36-inch Sealloped Pure Linen Pillow Slips..... \$1.98	25c Extra Large Heavy Hemmed Huck Towels..... 19c	
\$6.50 56x96 H. S. Linen Sheets, per pair..... \$4.98	40c Lewis' Banner Towel, extra large and heavy..... 25c	

China, Glassware and Housefurnishing Clean-Up During Stock-Taking.

Genuine American Rich Cut-Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers, assorted shapes and cuttings; cut-glass tops, at 25c each; silver top shakers at..... 124c

Nickel Reading Lamp, with round central draft burner; complete with shade, wick and chimney. An extra big value for this price. To clean them out we make them..... \$1.25

Gas Portable, complete with spun-brass base, 6 feet of tubing, goose-neck, tripod, shade, burner, mantle and chimney. To clean them out we make the price..... \$1.48

These Stew Pans are extra heavy and are retinned; made in 4 and 6-quart sizes. We will close them out during this sale at..... 5c

Genuine American Rich Cut Glass Vase or Cruets, in assorted shapes and cuttings. To clean them out we make the price, each..... 79c

Gas Portable, complete with spun-brass base, 6 feet of tubing, goose-neck, tripod, shade, burner, mantle and chimney. To clean them out we make the price..... \$1.48

Flour Sifter, made strong and retinned. We will for a few days make a special cleaning out price on it of..... 15c

This double Roasting Pan; can be used for making bread or biscuit or for roasting meats, etc. To clean them out we make the price..... 25c

WAYBILLS IN EVIDENCE

SHOW RATE OF THIRTEEN CENTS FOR SHIPMENTS.

Deputy Commissioner of Corporations Again on Stand in Standard Oil Hearing.

Washington, Jan. 25.—When the hearing in the suit of the Government for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company was resumed today, E. Dana Durand, Deputy Commissioner of Corporations, continued his testimony regarding his investigation into the rates paid by the Standard for the transportation of oil from Whiting, Ind., to points in the South and Southwest. He presented numerous way bills and division sheets showing shipment of oil from Whiting, Ind., to Grand Junction, Tenn., at a rate of thirteen cents per hundred pounds, as shown on the collection vouchers of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, and he presented a list of cars which carried the shipments. All of this evidence was developed in the inquiry conducted by the Bureau of Corporations, the net result of which has been published.

Mr. Durand, after he had presented copies of way bills of the Southern railway on shipments of oil from Grand Junction, Tenn., to points beyond, was asked by Mr. Roosevelt, counsel for the Standard:

"You do not mean to say that you examined and checked up personally all of these way bills showing the rates to which you testify?"

"They were examined by me or by my assistants," said Mr. Durand. "After some informal discussion it was agreed that it should be understood the statements of Mr. Durand should apply to the work of himself and his assistants and that he should explain definitely when he had made the examinations himself."

Mr. Roosevelt gave notice that he proposed to call Mr. Durand for cross-examination, perhaps several times before the hearing was concluded.

"That's all right," said Frank B. Kellogg, for the Government. "He will be ready whenever he is wanted."

Mr. Durand further testified that shipments of oil were made from Whiting, Ind., to Memphis, Tenn., through Grand Junction, Tenn., which took a rate of two cents per one hundred pounds to Memphis from Grand Junction, although he was not aware of any adjustment in the Interstate Commerce Commission or in the tariffs of the Southern Railway for such a rate.

ANCE MOVEMENT, it was decided to distribute thousands of circulars calling upon the recipients to express their sentiments as to the liquor question by voting "yes" or "no" as to the closing of saloons. The circulars bear a space for entering the vote, and broadcast distribution will begin Monday. The motto adopted by the organization is "Progress, Prosperity and Advancement."

As prepared, the circular states that five municipal departments of East St. Louis are maintained by revenue from the saloons and that the closing of saloons will mean the suspension of the police, fire, street lighting and sewer departments and the public library.

EDITORS HAVE STORE CLOSED BY SHERIFF.

R. Y. Austin Says Proceeding Is Unwarranted and That He Can Pay His Debts.

East St. Louis, Ill., Jan. 25.—At a meeting held today by the Executive Committee of the "Personal Liberty League," an organization composed of brewers, saloonkeepers and distillers of Southern Illinois for the purpose of fighting local option and the temper-

ance movement, it was decided to distribute thousands of circulars calling upon the recipients to express their sentiments as to the liquor question by voting "yes" or "no" as to the closing of saloons. The circulars bear a space for entering the vote, and broadcast distribution will begin Monday. The motto adopted by the organization is "Progress, Prosperity and Advancement."

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ANTI-BUCKET SHOP MEASURE IS PASSED.

Mississippi Legislature, by Vote of 102 to 5, Puts Through Important Bill.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 25.—The lower house of the Mississippi State Legislature today adopted the Boddie Anti-Bucket Shop Bill by a vote of 102 to 5. The measure went through without amendments or a roll call from the Judiciary Committee. While radical in provisions, it does not prohibit operation of legitimate cotton exchanges posting of future quotations for information, or transmission by telegraph of orders to points outside of the State for sales or purchases.

MAYSVILLE PUPILS PROVE GOOD SPELLERS.

Given Twenty Test Words Make Averages Better Than Youngsters of Cleveland and Chicago.

Mayville, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Prof. D. M. Chigger, superintendent of Maysville's public schools, gave the eighth grade and High School pupils the same test in spelling that was given at Cleveland, Chicago and Covington recently, to spelling the twenty words the Mayville pupils made an average of 95.7 and 89.6, while none of the other cities went to 80 in one class or above 84 in the other.

EX-PRESIDENTS

Little Done For Them After
Terms Are Over.

GRANT ONLY ONE AIDED AFTER
LEAVING OFFICE.

AVERAGE LIFE AFTER SERVICE
ABOUT TWELVE YEARS.

WHAT THE RECORDS SHOW.

Referring to the suggestion of Grover Cleveland that the Government care for Presidents of the United States in substantial manner after they have retired from office the Washington Post observes:

A glance at the history of the lives of former Presidents of the United States shows that out of twenty-four men, three lived twenty years or more after they went out of office; six fifteen years and eight ten years. In 1826 there were four former Presidents alive. Two of the former Presidents served in Congress after they left the White House, John Quincy Adams, who was stricken with apoplexy on the floor of the House, and Andrew Johnson, who served in the Senate.

The only man of them all for whom the Government did anything in a pecuniary way was Grant. He was placed on the retired list of army officers as a General and received pay as such.

The average length of life of eighteen former Presidents after they had left the White House was twelve years and ten months. This includes Grover Cleveland up to the present time.

The list of Presidents and the length of time they lived after retiring from office follows:

George Washington, served two terms, retired from office March 4, 1797; died December 14, 1799—two years and nine months.

John Adams, retired March 4, 1801; died July 4, 1826—twenty-five years and three months.

Thomas Jefferson, served two terms, retired March 4, 1809; died July 4, 1826—seventeen years and three months.

James Madison, two terms, retired March 4, 1817; died June 28, 1836—nineteen years and four months.

James Monroe, two terms, retired March 4, 1823; died July 4, 1831—eight years and four months.

John Quincy Adams, retired March 4, 1829; died February 23, 1848—nineteen years and ten months.

Andrew Jackson, two terms, retired 1837; died June 8, 1845—eight years and three months.

Martin Van Buren, retired March 4, 1841; died July 24, 1862—Twenty-one years and four months.

William Henry Harrison, inaugurated March 4, 1841; died April 4, 1841.

John Tyler, retired March 4, 1845; died January 18, 1862—seventeen years.

James K. Polk, retired March 4, 1849; died June 10, 1849—three months.

Zachary Taylor, inaugurated March 4, 1849; died September 9, 1850.

Millard Fillmore, retired 1853; died March 8, 1854—twenty-one years.

Franklin Pierce, retired March 4, 1857; died October 8, 1869—twelve years and seven months.

James Buchanan, retired March 4, 1861; died January, 1868—six years and eleven months.

Abraham Lincoln, two terms; assassinated April 4, 1865.

Andrew Johnson, retired March 4, 1869; died July 31, 1876; six years and four months.

Ulysses S. Grant, two terms, retired March 4, 1877; died July 23, 1885—eight years and four months.

Rutherford B. Hayes, retired March 4, 1881; died January 17, 1893—eleven years and eleven months.

James A. Garfield, assassinated July 2, 1881.

Chester A. Arthur, retired 1885; died November 17, 1886—one year and eight months.

Grover Cleveland, retired 1895, end of first term; retired 1897, second term; alive to-day.

Benjamin Harrison, retired 1893; died March 13, 1901—eight years.

William McKinley, two terms, assassinated; died September 14, 1901.

TO BREED BISON CATTLE.

[Washington Special to Kansas City Times.]

The cross-breeding of buffaloes with cows and of Persian sheep with domestic sheep has been undertaken by "Buffalo" Jones, of Topeka. He is conducting his experiments under the direction of the Agricultural department in a forest reserve of 60,000 square miles near the Grand Canyon in Arizona.

In the forest reserve is a herd of about 100 buffalo which Mr. Jones took from the House of Representatives in splendid condition. For breeding purposes he had shipped to the reserve several fine Grade Persian sheep. The result of this breeding is a sheep which is a large animal with the long hair of the buffalo. The hides, he said, are as valuable for export as the wool. The cross-bred animal is a more desirable than that of the Persian sheep and Mr. Jones predicts that it will be more desirable for wearing apparel. There was no doubt, he believed, that the cross would be valuable for both its wool and flesh.

Agricultural department officials are following the experiments with interest. Recently the bureau of animal industry has devoted much attention to experiment in cross-breeding and this year Secretary Wilson recommended an increased appropriation for this branch of the Agricultural department's work.

MICROBE TO KILL RATS.

[New York Tribune.]

A party of rat exterminators, bound for Little Cumbria, an island in the Firth of Clyde belonging to Lord Bute, recently left London. They carried with them a special preparation which, the inventors say, will kill any rat that takes it. Little Cumbria is a small, rocky island, overrun by thousands of rats, which terrify the few inhabitants there. The new rat poison is not unlike bread. It is saturated with a microbe that has a fatal effect on rats only. A child can eat it with impunity, a dog and cat have eaten a large quantity with no ill results; but a rat will die soon after it has tasted the first morsel, a London report says.

MOTH BALLS CAUSE DEATH.

[Cincinnati N. J. Special to New York Tribune.]

Morris Awnag, forty-one years old, who lived at 56 South Park street, died of an unknown disease at the Allegheny Hospital. While gathering rags he picked up fifteen moth balls. He thought they were candy and ate them. A short time afterward he became drowsy and was removed to the Allegheny Hospital, where every effort was made to save his life. A stomach pump was used on the patient, but this gave him only temporary relief. He suffered great agony. Awnag leaves a wife and four children.

Dr. Lyon's TOOTH POWDER

Cleaves, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and Purifies the breath. A superior dentifrice for people of refinement.

Established in 1866 by
S. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

VERY WEALTHY.

Li Ching Fong Adopted Son
of Late Li Hung Chang.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN
HAS BIG INCOME.

SPEAKS ENGLISH BUT WEARS
DRESS OF OWN LAND.

IS EDUCATED AND CULTURED.

Li Hung Chang's adopted son, Li Ching Fong, who has just arrived in London as Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, is interesting perhaps more because of the fame of his father than because of any achievement of his own, says the Kansas City Star.

Nonetheless, as the inheritor of the immense wealth of China's greatest statesman, and as the premier grandee of the Hermit Kingdom, he is an individual of importance. He is reputed to be one of the richest men in the world. Just how much he is worth it is impossible to say. Very probably he does not know himself, for by far the larger portion of his wealth is represented by mines and industrial enterprises upon which one cannot put a tag of value.

A conservative estimate, however, has roughly calculated his loose assets at not less than \$30,000,000 and his income at \$5,000,000 a year. That surely entitles the new Ambassador to stand in the front rank of any company of "multis."

Although Baron Li never has held any diplomatic post in the United States, he has some vivid recollections of that country, for he accompanied Li Hung Chang on his famous trip to New York to San Francisco. The civil and military authorities of the United States on that occasion laid themselves out to provide the party from China with enjoyment, and Li Ching Fong and his illustrious father had the time of their lives.

This is not his first post in London. Eighteen years ago he served as first secretary to the Chinese Legation, the same establishment to which he now returns as Ambassador. At that time he was assisted by the English diplomat who by his mastery of English, he would be taught at home by his father's confidential American physician, William Petrick, at one time in the consular service of Uncle Sam at Tientsin, and he spoke English better than the natives of London.

But although he adopts the language of the country to which he is accredited, he still sticks to the national dress of his own country. Both in diplomatic and social intercourse he appears in magnificent robes, ornamented on chest and back with the large figures of embroidered swans, the sign of civil, in contradistinction to military rank. He also retains the queue which hangs straight down his back.

His first diplomatic position was the secretaryship at London. Then followed an appointment as minister to Japan. When his father was planning his trip around the world the Chinese Government appointed Li Ching Fong counselor to the "Grand Old Man," and together they made the now famous journey.

Baron Li is a man of great culture. He is widely read in European literature and history and is well versed in Western sciences. In some respects he offers very little resemblance to the usual run of Chinese officials. He eschews both garlic and opium and in general, refined and temperate is very modern.

Although his august father was a reactionary, Baron Li is a progressive. He is a modern man in every sense of the word. He is the first Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain with a taste for the modern world. He is a man of the future.

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TILL LAND

Jewish Families Sent From
Chicago Sweatshops.

BIG TRACT IN CALIFORNIA IS
GIVEN FOR THE PURPOSE.

TO BE DIVIDED INTO FARMS OF
FIVE OR TEN ACRES.

MONEY LOANED AT THE START.

From the stifling sweatshop, noxious with the gas from the presser's stove, to balmy southern California, spans the change which about a dozen poor Jewish families in Chicago will make within the next fortnight through the assistance of the Jewish Agricultural Aid Society, says the Chicago Evening Post.

The land which these people will take up has been purchased by a wealthy Chicago Jew whose name is being withheld by the society. It is situated in the San Joaquin valley in Fresno county, and consists of four sections joining in a square, with the main line of the Santa Fe railroad cutting diagonally across, the Southern Pacific about five miles away from one corner and the Santa Fe coast line equally distant from another.

The tract is watered by an irrigation plant drawing water from the Kings river, which rises in the Sierras and passes in a wide semi-circle around the district.

In the twenty years of the society's life no such opportunity as this, it is said, has ever before developed and the annual meeting will be a jubilation affair.

According to the plans of the Board of Directors, this tract will be divided into five and ten acre farms, an arrangement which ultimately will provide homes and livelihood for 500 or 600 families.

The prospective farmers, after having picked out their lands, will be formed into bands of from ten to forty families. One family out of every five or six will remove to the valley at once and by combining forces with the other pioneers will put up the houses and shelter sheds for the entire band. Those who remain behind will in the meantime be contributing to the support of the preliminary work, with the society advancing such money as is needed.

Raisins, oranges, lemons, olives, figs, pears and peaches, besides all kinds of vegetables, are among the ready products of the land. Five acres, under the intensive cultivation made possible by the climate and irrigation, will support a family in comfort and enable it to pay for the farm in six or eight years.

"Contrary to popular opinion, the Jew makes an excellent farmer," said Rabbi A. B. Levy, the corresponding secretary, at the headquarters of the society, 507 South Marshfield avenue.

"For 1800 years he has been forbidden to own land and his genius, forced into the narrow channels of trade, has never been able to expand as it should."

"The great mistake which the Jew made was in not taking up land when he first came to this country. We are trying to remedy the mistake at this late day by turning capable Jews from the sweatshop and congested ghetto to the fruitful and remunerative farmer's life."

Others Sent To Montana.

Another large tract to which the society is sending families consists of 100,000 acres of Government land recently opened in Laramie county, Montana. Extensive irrigation works were to be constructed, and the society is to furnish the first money with plenty of work until the water problem has been settled and the homesteads can be irrigated.

The recent industrial depression has made an increase in the number of applicants for the society's aid. The society is now struggling in the city, wish to become farmers. After satisfying themselves that the society is not a swindle and in earnest, the society advances from \$500 to \$1,500 for the land, seeds, tools and supplies. This loan is made from the society's fund, and is repaid by the farmer in three years, with interest.

Four per cent. is charged the farmer. The one per cent. difference, Old Man, who are given three per cent. interest. Four per cent. is charged the farmer.

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Positive Clearance Sale!

Suits

Every Suit Reduced *Every Suit a Bargain*

14.75
19.75
24.75

Former prices up to \$25.00. Former prices up to \$35.00. Former prices up to \$45.00.

Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Wine-colored Broadcloths.

Delicious FALLS CITY BEER Refreshing

ASK FOR IT **FALLS CITY BEER** ASK FOR IT

FALLS CITY BREWING COMPANY (Incorporated)
Thirty-first and Broadway

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1908

CITY FEATURES.

Mr. Williams' Exhibition.
The exhibition of Charles Seid Williams' paintings will be continued at Klaber's this week.

STORM RAISED

By Proposed Inscriptions On Wirz Monument.

LEADERS OF G. A. R. UTTER SAV-
AGE PROTEST.

CORPORAL TANNER MAKES VIT-
RIOLIC COMMENT.

EXPRESSIONS FROM OTHERS.

Washington, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Telegrams from Savannah, giving the inscriptions which are to be placed upon the monument of Maj. Henry Wirz, of the Confederate Army, at Andersonville, Ga., by the Georgia Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, are causing a storm of savage protest in local G. A. R. circles. Maj. Wirz was one of the officers stationed at the Andersonville prison. The alleged cruelties there were blamed on him.

One of the proposed inscriptions on the monument erected to him declares that "He was tried by illegal court-martial, under false charges of excessive cruelty to Federal prisoners, sentenced and judicially murdered at Washington, Nov. 10, 1865."

Another inscription says: "Let the fact that he chose an ignominious death rather than be a false witness against President Davis, speak for high qualities of honor, fortitude and self-sacrifice."

The letter of Grant advising against the exchange of prisoners, the letter of Davis in 1862, regretting that the Southern public has never done justice to Wirz with a statement showing the excess of Federalism in Confederate prisons over Confederateism in Federal prisons, and the fact that more Southern soldiers died in Northern prisons than Federalists died in Southern prisons, also appear on the tablet.

Tanner's Vitriolic Comment.

Capt. James Tanner, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., said to-night in reference to the inscriptions: "When the accused soul of Maj. Wirz floated into the corridors of hell the devil recognized that his only possible competitor was there."

McElroy Says It Is False.

general policy of the Confederates toward prisoners.

"This statement alone destroys the whole case of the Daughters of the Southern Confederacy."

Mrs. Ball Indignant.

Mrs. Isabelle Ball, president of the Woman's Relief Corps, says: "The erection of a monument to Wirz is the crowning infamy of an organization which does more to keep alive the fire of sectionalism than anything else in the world. The Woman's Relief Corps of the G. A. R. owns Andersonville and has made a park of it. We had a good many signs put up around the grounds telling of incidents that happened there when the prison pen was full of suffering soldiers, prisoners of war, and we were informed by some of the women in the South that those signs were a source of great grief to them, and it would promote peace and better feeling between North and South if we would take the signs down. Immediately every offending sign was removed. Not one remains in place to-day."

FARMERS ELECT DELEGATES TO STATE INSTITUTE.

Henderson, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Institute for Henderson county met here to-day and elected nine delegates to the State Institute which meets in Frankfort on February 4. The delegates elected are named as follows: George W. Stanley, L. R. Green, H. A. Jones, H. P. Barrett, James S. Alvey, J. H. Funston, George T. Baldwin, J. Thomas Wilson and A. G. Crutcher.

Five crop reports for this county were also elected at this meeting, as follows: L. U. Peters, J. H. Hartz, A. C. McCullum, and Clyde Grady. County Judge J. H. Hart, who is president, presided at this meeting.

OVER \$40,000 FOR A SINGLE CROP OF CORN.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 25.—Col. Alfred Rebyer, of Posey county, said to be the largest corn raiser in Southern Illinois, to-day sold \$40,000 bushels of corn at Mt. Vernon, Ind., and Henderson, Ky., at fifty-one cents. Col. Rebyer owns several islands in the Wabash river.

Pimples Stopped In 5 Days

Every Possible Skin Eruption Cured In Marvelously Quick Time by the New Calcium Treatment.

Send For Free Sample Package To-day. Boils have been cured in three days, and some of the worst cases of skin diseases have been cured in a week by the wonderful action of Stuart's Calcium Waters. These waters contain as their main ingredient the most thorough, quick and reliable blood cleanser known, Calcium sulphide.

Most treatments for the blood and for skin eruptions are miserably slow in their results, and besides, many of them are poisonous. Stuart's Calcium Waters contain no poison or drug of any kind; they are absolutely harmless, and yet do work which cannot fail to surprise you. They are the most powerful blood purifier and skin cleanser ever discovered, and they never damage the system.

No matter what you suffer from, pimples, blackheads, acne, red rash, spots, blotches, rash, tetter or any other skin eruption, you can get rid of them long before other treatments can even begin to show results.

BEFORE MIRROR

Joseph C. Block Stands To Shoot Himself.

HAD SUFFERED FROM ILL HEALTH AND MELANCHOLIA.

SENIOR MEMBER OF BLOCK BROS., WHISKY FIRM.

FOUND DEAD ON THE FLOOR.

Joseph C. Block, senior member of the whisky firm of Block Bros., at 144 West Main street, committed suicide by firing a bullet into his brain while standing before a mirror in the toilet room adjoining his office yesterday morning at 9:45 o'clock. Ill-health is assigned by the family as the cause of the deed. Mr. Block had grieved much over the death last May of his mother, Mrs. Nathan Block, to whom he was greatly attached, and at times had suffered from melancholia.

For about five months Mr. Block had been suffering from nervous prostration and about a week ago returned from Philadelphia, where he was treated at a leading sanitarium. He went to his office as usual yesterday morning and came in town in a car with John C. Weller, of the firm of John C. Weller & Co., with whom he exchanged pleasantries. He gave no intimation to anyone of his contemplated suicide, and complained, however, of obtaining very little sleep Friday night and said that he had been annoyed by the cars passing his home.

Appeared Unusually Cheerful.

Bernard N. Block, a brother and junior member of the firm, left his brother's office at 9:15 o'clock to call on a number of business associates. Mr. Block seemed to take an interest in business and asked him on whom he intended to call. He appeared in good health and seemed cheerful and happy. The brother returned about 10:30 o'clock and learned for the first time of his brother's death.

Nathan S. Block, the father, and one of the oldest whisky brokers in the city, who retired from business many years ago and was contemplating a trip to Florida, requested his son to accompany him to the ticket office yesterday morning. The son declined, saying he wished to read some mail at the office.

Shortly before the shot was heard Mr. Block made several trips to the toilet room in a short time. There was no one in the office except the stenographer, Miss Nellie West, and the bookkeeper, Miss Lila Garth. When the shot was fired the two ran to the barber shop of Proctor Bros., at 24 West Main street, two doors away, and summoned aid. W. E. Proctor and Martin Evans, who was in a shop at the time, ran to the scene. Procuring a ladder they climbed through the transom of the toilet room door, it being locked, and gained entrance.

Had Stood Before Mirror.

They found Mr. Block lying dead on the floor. A .38-caliber revolver lay only a few inches from his left side and the bullet had entered the right temple. Mr. Block had evidently stood before the mirror to see how to fire the shot. One cartridge had been discharged while four loaded cartridges remained in the chambers of the revolver. The corner Dr. Charles I. Groves, was called and after viewing the body it was removed to Rosenberg's undertaking establishment.

Mr. Block was thirty-five years of age and made his home at the Auditorium apartments, at Fourth avenue and Hill streets. He was a member of the Congregation of Adah Temple and the I. O. B. N. Brith, the well-known Jewish organization. He was widely known in Main street.

He is survived by his wife, who was formerly Miss Cora Rosenau, a Louisville girl and two children, a son, Nathan, Jr., aged nine years and a daughter, Ethel, aged twelve years. At the time of Mr. Block's death his wife was residing at the Temple Adah Hotel.

Remnants and Odds and Ends

J. BACON & SONS Of Winter Merchandise, Monday at J. BACON & SONS

Store Closes Monday at 5:30 P. M. Quick-Selling Prices to Clean Up. Store Closes Monday at 5:30 P. M.

15c Shirting Madras 7½c

A few pieces and remnants of Shirting Madras that range in length from 3 to 3½ yards each; regular 7½c; Monday, a gain 7½c

10c and 12½c Flannelettes 6½c

Remnants of Flannelettes; pieces run from 2 to 10 yards each; figured, striped and Persian patterns; 6c and 12½c; Flannelettes, Monday, a yard a yard; Monday, a gain 6½c

\$1.00 Blankets 67½c Pair

White Blankets, slightly soiled from handling and display; regular \$1.00; Monday, to close out we offer them at 67½c; Monday, a gain 67½c

\$1.00 Napkins 75c Dozen

Fringed Napkins with colored borders; regular dollar Napkins; only a few down to close out Monday at the special price, a dozen 75c

Women's 50c Underwear 25c

Women's Flannel-lined Vests, Pants and Corset Covers; odds and ends of former 50c underwear; to close out, choice Monday, a gain 25c

\$1.50 Dressing Sacques 98c

Women's German Flannel and Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, in Persian designs and stripes; \$1.50 and \$1.75 values; to clean up quickly, Monday 98c

Outing Petticoats 25c

Ready-to-wear Outing Flannel Petticoats in pink and blue striped effects; to clean up quickly, Monday at the popular price 25c

Outing Gowns 50c

Women's Outing Flannel Gowns in pink and blue stripes; cut full and wide well-sewed; very cheap at only 50c

Men's \$1.00 Shirts 59c

Men's Laundered Percale and White Shirt Shirts; odds and ends of our dollar shirts; to be closed out Monday at the bargain 59c

Men's 85c Underwear 59c

Men's Heavy Camel's Hair Colored Wool Mixed Underwear; regular price \$1.00; to clean up we offer them Monday at a gain 59c

Men's 50c Squares 19c

Men's Fine Silk English Squares in colors, including black and white; former price \$1.00; to clean up they sell Monday at, each 19c

Boys' 50c Sweaters 39c

Boys' V-neck Sweaters, closely knit, warm sweaters; regular price \$1.00; to clean up we offer them Monday at, each 39c

White Goods Remnants

All White Goods remnants, plain and fancy, on sale Monday at One-Third Off

former marked remnant prices. Lengths from 2 to 5 yards each: Former price 10c to \$1.50 Sale price 7c to \$1.00

Black Goods Remnants

All remnants of Black Dress Goods, comprising plain and fancy weaves. One-Third Less

than now marked remnant prices: Former price 50c to \$5.00 Sale price 33c to \$3.33

All Silk Remnants

Consisting of silks and fancies in Taffetas, Louisines and Messalines. Reduced One-Third

for Monday's selling, remnants suitable for trimmings, waist and skirt. Former price 50c to \$5.00 Sale price 33c to \$3.33

85c Art Linens 39c

One lot of 18x24, 20x30 and 30x36-inch squares and scarves, open work and handkerchiefs; to clean up, Monday, a yard, value up to 85c 39c

60c Printed Linoleums 39c

Short lengths of Printed Linoleum from 6 to 30 square yards of a pattern worth \$1.00 to \$2.00 a yard; Monday, a yard, value up to 60c 39c

25c and 30c Mattings 15c

Remnants of Cotton Warp Japanese Mattings; carpet effects in blue, red and green; 2½ to 18-yard lengths; 25c and 30c values; to clean up, Monday, a value 15c

Women's \$1.00 Overgaiters 68c

Best Quality Cloth Overgaiters; in evening shades; costume colors; regular dollar value; to clean up, Monday, only 68c

Boys' \$6.00 Suits \$1.79

One lot of Boys' Elton Norfolk and Elton Russian Suits, ages 2½ to 4 years; value \$6.00; to clean up, Monday, only \$1.79

8c Cups and Saucers 3c

Cups and Saucers in gold and floral designs; slightly chipped; regular 8c values; Monday, to clean up, 3c

15c and 20c Plates 10c

We have picked out all plates from surplus stock of dinnerware; they are more valuable to clean up, Monday at, each 10c

Lap Robes Fourth Off

Single and Double Robes; also Plain Rubber-lined Lap Robes. The former prices \$1.50 to \$6.75 Sale Prices \$1.13 to \$4.16

Men's \$1.50 Underwear 99c

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for Monday's selling, remnants suitable for trimmings, waist and skirt. Former price 50c to \$5.00 Sale price 33c to \$3.33

85c Art Linens 39c

One lot of 18x24, 20x30 and 30x36-inch squares and scarves, open work and handkerchiefs; to clean up, Monday, a yard, value up to 85c 39c

60c Printed Linoleums 39c

Short lengths of Printed Linoleum from 6 to 30 square yards of a pattern worth \$1.00 to \$2.00 a yard; Monday, a yard, value up to 60c 39c

25c and 30c Mattings 15c

Remnants of Cotton Warp Japanese Mattings; carpet effects in blue, red and green; 2½ to 18-yard lengths; 25c and 30c values; to clean up, Monday, a value 15c

Women's \$1.00 Overgaiters 68c

Best Quality Cloth Overgaiters; in evening shades; costume colors; regular dollar value; to clean up, Monday, only 68c

Boys' \$6.00 Suits \$1.79

One lot of Boys' Elton Norfolk and Elton Russian Suits, ages 2½ to 4 years; value \$6.00; to clean up, Monday, only \$1.79

8c Cups and Saucers 3c

Cups and Saucers in gold and floral designs; slightly chipped; regular 8c values; Monday, to clean up, 3c

15c and 20c Plates 10c

We have picked out all plates from surplus stock of dinnerware; they are more valuable to clean up, Monday at, each 10c

Lap Robes Fourth Off

Single and Double Robes; also Plain Rubber-lined Lap Robes. The former prices \$1.50 to \$6.75 Sale Prices \$1.13 to \$4.16

Men's \$1.50 Underwear 99c

Men's Australian Wool Tied Underwear; our fine \$1.50 underwear; to be sold Monday at the attractive price, a garment 99c

White Goods Remnants

All White Goods remnants, plain and fancy, on sale Monday at One-Third Off

former marked remnant prices. Lengths from 2 to 5 yards each: Former price 10c to \$1.50 Sale price 7c to \$1.00

Black Goods Remnants

All remnants of Black Dress Goods, comprising plain and fancy weaves. One-Third Less

than now marked remnant prices: Former price 50c to \$5.00 Sale price 33c to \$3.33

MUCH TALK

In Many Languages At Diplomatic Dinner.

MEN AS GORGEOUSLY ATTIRED AS THE LADIES.

THE DIMINUTIVE MRS. CHOW'S RESPLENDENT COSTUME.

SOCIAL NEWS OF WASHINGTON

(Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.) Washington, Jan. 24.—The Babel dinner is the smartest state affair that's pulled off in Washington during the season. That is the august occasion when I say august I mean January—when the reigning representatives of the thirty powers with embassies or legations in Washington, are herded together and fed in a bunch at the Presidential board. Their wives come too. You can always count on plenty of women in Washington. Esperanto, volapuk and cuneiform inscriptions are chattered at the diplomatic dinner. The conversation sounds like a Chinese laundry bill—mostly hieroglyphics. The costumes are as gay as that of the chorus in a polyglot grand opera. Even the men are all bedizened.

Baron Hengelmüller, the gentleman from "Oyster Hungary," as the Austro-Hungarian ambassador is been innocently dubbed, wears, besides a monocle and a few other things, his inevitable cloak of broadened ruby velvet trimmed with Russian sable, swinging down his back by a golden chain, for all the world like Henry of Navarre and Sir Walter Raleigh and all that family. The Baron's ample frontage is thickly strewn with gorgeous jeweled decorations and bias sashes and insignia. He is a most imposing personage.

A Study in Pale Blue.

The little German ambassador, Baron Speck von Sternberg, blonde and waistful, is a study in pale blue and much gold lace. The Turkish Minister is a jeweled feg, the Persian Minister a conical smoking cap of Persian lamb adorned with a diamond sunburst. The dress coats of all the diplomats are so thickly encrusted with jewels and embroidery, especially the tails, that one would fancy, in such a garment, standing would be the only comfortable method of sitting down.

But the most spectacular of all the foreign importations are the Charge d'Affaires of China, Mr. Chow and his diminutive little wife that he could stick into his waistcoat pocket, if he wore a waistcoat.

Wee Mrs. Chow doesn't weight over eighty in the shade. Her skimpy little costume, for all its magnificence, hardly has five yards of material in it. It consists of a long blue satin tunic, cut by a night shirt pattern, massively embroidered in jewels and gay colors, stretched tight over her lean little chest and skinty arms, and falling over a meagre skirt even more brilliant than the tunic. Her black hair is muddled and exotically ornamented. She's the oddest little pocket piece with an utterly blank face. Her husband, a Chinese husband, as magnificently garbed as she, in clothes cut by the same pattern, bestows upon the creature a conjugal devotion which one looks for only in an Anglo-Saxon lord. He quite adores her. Mr. Chow, who speaks perfect English, introduces Mrs. Chow, who doesn't seem to speak any language at all, to everybody as "Mrs. Mongolian," his intimate is Mrs. Yung Kwal, the wife of an attaché of the Chinese legation, a Springfield, Mass., girl who curiously wedded an unreconstructed Mongolian.

The Dinner.

The diplomatic dinner, accommodated in eighty convales, tests the seating capacity of the state dining-room. The table followed the outlines of the room in a giant horseshoe, at the apex of which, on the outer side, the President sat. Innumerable tablecloths were spilled and overlapped to conform to the constant curving of the board. Orchids are always saved for the grandest dinner. Mounds of violet and pink calla lilies, valued at sixty-five cents apiece, banked luxuriantly amidst maidenhair, alternated with similar great mounds of "exquisite," the brown-green, you know, that are not quite so precious in price. Tall vases of white "orchidettes" carnations stood sentinel at intervals amid the cooler posies.

The President, who never comes any linguistic cropper, conversed breezily with all his guests. He is a good French scholar.

Teddy Breaks Another Precedent.

Presidential etiquette, which prescribes that the Chief Executive shall not become a guest in any private house save that for the neutral shall, is broken annually by Mr. Roosevelt when he accepts the invitation of Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks to their reception in honor of the Senate and House of Representatives. The President upon such a brilliant occasion this year, wore one of his largest smiles and a big, fat pink carnation. He came breezing up the grand stairway with his wife beside him, preceded by two military pompous. He ploved his way with difficulty through the clamoring throng. Detaining hands were outstretched at every step. He had a hearty grip and a chirpy word for every individual soul. Mr. President, do you know Representative Dasher? "Why bless my soul!" exclaimed the guest of honor with a clutch at the gentleman in question. "Not to know Representative Dasher would certainly argue myself unknown."

Whether by coincidence or intention, both Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Roosevelt wore the splendid kowns that were woven for them for the neutral shall. Mrs. Roosevelt's costume was a blue satin broadened in golden roses. Mrs. Fairbanks was of white satin embroidered in great golden roses. Mrs. Roosevelt remained behind the receiving line, not mingling with the crowd. Mrs. Longworth was brilliantly effective in the same rich toilette of raspberry-colored tulle embroidered in ruby jewels that she wore first at the diplomatic reception. She departed it again this week in her box at the grand opera. It is the most picturesque costume of the season. Mrs. Timmons, the quently young daughter of the Vice President, was beautiful in an Empire gown of coral chiffon of the chic new shade, her heavy brown hair worn in her usual classic coronal. Mrs. Beveridge, the bride of the Senator, noted for her rich individual dressing, was a picture

(Concluded on 5th Page, 5th Column.)

WHAT WE ADVERTISE WE HAVE.

WE HAVE WHAT WE ADVERTISE.

24th Semi-Annual Sale of Exquisite Embroideries

HERMAN STRAUS & SONS CO
FOURTH AVENUE MARKET STREET

Thousands of Yards of Fresh, Crisp Embroideries at the Most Remarkably Low Prices.

To-morrow morning we start our Twenty-fourth Semi-annual Sale of Embroideries from St. Gall, Switzerland. Our former sales have scored splendid triumphs, but this year we have made preparations on a grander scale. We have provided more lavish assortments. We are offering more startling values, owing to the fact that our embroidery buyer, who just returned from New York, had the good fortune to pick up some rare bargains. But the best of it is that everything is new and fresh and crisp, and the exquisite daintiness of the new designs defies description. Even if you didn't care to purchase, it is well worth your while to come and feast your eyes on the display. Embroideries have come to play such an important part for all sorts of trimming purposes—on undergarments, lingerie dresses and waists and children's wear—that most women will seize this chance to provide for the coming season—especially at these sensationally low prices.

LOT 1—EMBROIDERY Panels for shirt waist fronts or entire waist; 17 inches wide; 27 inches long; sufficient for your waist front; patterns are very elaborate and the value is very extraordinary at yard.....	39c	LOT 2—ALL-OVER EMBROIDERIES on Cambric and Swiss, in a variety of the daintiest of designs; always in great demand and will sell briskly during this sale at the special price of, yard.....	44c	LOT 3—AN ASSORTMENT of 1,000 yards of Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries, including both insertions and edgings, in desirable widths for trimming underwear, especially at this price, yard.....	5c	LOT 4—CORSET COVER Embroideries on Cambric and Nainsook, in an assortment of exquisite patterns, topped for ribbon heading, such qualities as usually sell at 25c; special sale, yard.....	23c	LOT 5—SKIRT FLOUNCES highly elaborate and showy patterns on Swiss and Nainsook; highly desirable for dresses or underskirts; 18 inches wide; values in the lot from 50c to 50c, yard.....	18c	LOT 6—A LIMITED QUANTITY of Cambric Corset Cover Embroideries with ribbon heading. We wish the quantity were larger, as this is an extraordinary value and will sell in a hurry at, yard.....	18c
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LOT 7—THE GREATEST value ever offered in insertions and edgings up to 8 inches wide. While they last you can have your pick of these 10c and 12 1/2c values at the low price of, yard.....	5c	LOT 8—HANDSOME Skirt Flouncings, 12 inches wide on cambric; also many fine insertions to match; very desirable for petticoats. Supply your needs now while you can at this price, yard.....	7 1/2c	LOT 9—OPENING SOUVENIR SPECIAL— You will have good cause to remember this bargain—Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries, Insertions, Wide Bands, Gallons, Edges, Flouncings, etc., that positively cost to make 12c to 18c; think then of buying them at, yard.....	8 1/2c	LOT 10—WIDE SWISS and Nainsook Embroideries, 18 to 24 inches; extensively used for pretty French dresses for children, and usually sold at 62c. Don't fail to see this lot, priced at, yard.....	34c	LOT 11—OPENING SOUVENIR SPECIAL—VERY elaborate Embroidery Bandings and Gallons, in various widths, in the handsomest designs you ever saw. Some are in blind, some in eyelet; some in baby Irish and Fillet effects. There are actual values in this lot up to \$1.50; yard.....	14c, 25c, 44c	LOT 12—A VERY choice assortment of Embroideries, Insertions and Edgings, especially suitable for trimming underwear, some on heavy cambric, some on finest nainsook; special for this sale, yard.....	15c	LOT 13—ALL-OVER EMBROIDERIES that will be in great demand for yoking or shirt waists. We could secure only a limited quantity of these embroideries, so you must come early to get your share, yard.....	19c
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LOT 14—OPENING SOUVENIR SPECIAL— 3,000 yards of Fine Embroideries, 18 to 24 inches wide, in new, bold designs, mostly with large, deep scallops, made on the finest materials. These will be largely used in making dainty dresses; cost to manufacture up to \$3.50 a yard; special, yard.....	59c and 75c	LOT 15—ABOUT 5,000 yards of Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Embroidery Bandings for all widths of ribbon; every conceivable pretty design; specially priced at, yard.....	7c, 8 1/2c up to 19c	LOT 16—DAINTY EMBROIDERIES for children's outfits, in the prettiest of patterns in edgings and insertions. Values in the lot up to 25c; so provide generously at this price, yard.....	12 1/2c	LOT 17—SPECIAL FOR Monday only—a lot of 4,000 yards of Embroidery Edgings, Insertions, Gallons, mostly on cambric. You can't afford to neglect this chance to buy in a generous supply at, yard.....	3c	LOT 18—20,000 YARDS OF fine insertions—some of the best made are in this lot—Swiss, nainsook and cambric; every conceivable width and pattern. Values up to 25c, at per yard.....	10c, 15c	LOT 19—THOSE WHO have wedding outfits in view should see the extremely handsome Embroideries on sheer Swiss or batiste, in dainty and lacy effects, 25c, at per yard.....	23c	LOT 20—700 YARDS OF ELEGANT ALL-OVER Embroideries on the finest of nainsook and the sheers of Swiss, in patterns that comprise everything from the daintiest infants' yokings to exquisite bold effects for lingerie waists. Values in this lot vary from \$1.50 to \$4.50, in two lots, at.....	98c and \$1.48
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LOT 17—We are showing a lavish assortment of exquisite Convent Embroideries—both insertions and edgings—in all desirable widths—patterns are wonderfully plain, rich and refined. Temptingly priced.

Women's \$3.00 Alberta Shoes at \$2.29



Here's a chance to get a pair of these popular \$3 Shoes at an acceptable saving. Monday we are going to clear out the broken and discontinued lines of Albertas, consisting of patent calf and gun-metal calf, in button, lace and blucher styles. They have genuine welt soles. Mostly all sizes and widths. The best \$3.00 Shoe made, Monday at, pair.....

Women's Black Felt Overgaiters 10c.

To-morrow we offer another lot of Women's Black Felt Overgaiters—one pair only to a customer—regularly 25c, pair.....

Monday Specials in Toilet Goods.

Woodworth's Bulk Perfumes, sold regularly at 50c ounce. Special for Monday only, ounce 25c. Odors are:	
Carnation Pink.....	SPECIAL 29c
Wood Violet.....	Monday Only
Lily of the Valley.....	
White Heliotrope.....	
White Lilacs.....	
Crab Apple Blossoms.....	
Rose Lilies.....	
White Rose.....	
Rose Apollo.....	
15c Heliotrope Talcum, special Monday.....	5c
25c Requa's Bath Powder, special Monday.....	15c
25c size American Beauty Cold Cream (very good), special.....	10c
25c Woodworth's Rice Powder.....	17c
25c Saxon Tooth Wash, special.....	17c
25c size Witch Hazel, special.....	10c
A big assortment of 25c and 25c Toothbrushes, special.....	10c
A 7c Hairbrush, special Monday.....	29c
A 50c Cloth, Military or Hat Brush, special.....	25c

Children's 10c Hosiery 5c

Black Cotton Fleece Ribbed Hose, seamless, sizes 5 to 9 1/2. Special for Monday.

Three Monday Specials in Silks.

Plaid Silks—For Monday we will offer a handsome line of Plaid Silks that are our 75c quality; yard.....

Pompadour Silks—To close out one line we offer them at this very special price. Pretty grounds with colored figures. The regular price was \$1; Monday only, yard.....

White China Silk, full 27 in. wide. This is a beautiful quality that will wash. For Monday only, yard.....

Our Umbrella Stock Must Be Reduced.

If price reductions can do it, they ought to go in a hurry now. Note these values.

Ladies' All Pure Silk Umbrellas, with beautiful gold and silver handles with pearl trimmings, steel rod, paragon frame.

Regular price \$6.00, Special.....

Ladies' Tape Edge Union Taffeta Umbrellas, with attractive silver, gold and gun-metal handles; steel rod, paragon frame, 26 inches.

Regular price \$3.25, Special.....

Ladies' Tape Edge Union Taffeta Umbrellas, with handsome natural wood and fancy silver handles, 26 inches.

Regular price \$1.75, Special.....

See display in Market-st. window of these exceptional values.



One lot of Ladies' and Men's Gloria Taffeta Umbrellas, with tape edge, steel rod, paragon frame, with stylish fancy horn and German silver trimmed handles, 26, 27 and 28-inch lengths.

Regular price \$1.40, Special.....

Ladies' and Men's Taped Edge Union Taffeta Umbrellas, with fancy horn and silver handles, with pearl trimmings, 26, 27 and 28-inch lengths.

Regular price \$3.25, Special.....

An assortment of Children's School Umbrellas, 22 and 24-inch; natural wood handles.

Regular price 50c, Special.....

Special.....

Take a Peep To-morrow at These New White Goods.

At the White Goods counter we are showing some of the new fabrics for 1908. They comprise the masterpieces of both foreign and domestic looms. It seems as if manufacturers have outdone themselves producing designs without the aid of color.

White Dotted and Figured Swisses, also Sheer Cross-barred Mullins and Dimities. These are extraordinary values. Yard.....

White Dotted and Figured Piques, for women's waists and children's dresses, in a beautiful assortment of patterns. Yard.....

Medium-weight Irish Linen Cambric, full 36 inches wide; special price, yard.....

Barnsley White Linen-finish Suiting, also Linen-finish Percale, 1 yard wide.....

Imported White Madras, in figures and dots; the latest thing for tailored waists; yard.....

We have a beautiful line of Imported White, Figured and Dotted Swisses, in all size dots, at 49c, 60c, 65c and up to \$1.00 a yard.

Linings.

When you have Linings to buy, make this store your source of supply. You'll find everything here that is desirable and our prices are the lowest obtainable. We show a comprehensive line of Lustrals, Feather Silk, Princess Satin, Victoria Serge, Percales, Moreens and Lining Satens; in black, white and all the newest shades.

Are Your Eyes Worth Saving?

It seems a needless question; yet how many there are who neglect their eyes. It costs little to help the eyes, if done in time. DR. ESTES likes to discover unusual eye defects, the kinds that puzzle the average eye specialist. No charge for examination. Glasses \$1.00 up. All work guaranteed.

Women's 15c Hosiery 10c

Fast Black Cotton Hose, seamless, with double soles, and black cotton with white foot.

Hair Goods.

We have just received some new Hair Goods that go on sale to-morrow at these low prices: 20-inch Wavy Hair Braids, \$2.00; 22-inch Wavy Hair Braids, \$2.50; 24-inch Wavy Hair Braids, \$3.00. A lot of Puffs in assorted colors; 8 in set.....

Specials For Monday Only:

26-inch first quality Straight Hair Braids; reduced from \$6.00 to..... \$5.00
28-inch first quality Straight Hair Braids; reduced from \$8.00 to..... \$7.00
\$3.50 Pomps at..... \$2.98
\$2.00 Pomps at..... \$1.75

Showing New Styles and Clearing Out the Old

Beautiful New Tailored Suits.

To-morrow we start a sale of new Stunning Tailored Suits that demonstrates our leadership in style and value-giving. These Suits are made up in the most admired models with unusual attention to details of tailoring and lining. The models are the latest productions—new Butterfly Suits, rich Tight-fitting Suits, popular Prince Chap Suits, Swagger Cutaway Suits.

The materials are carefully selected and are particularly beautiful, including:

Lustrous Broadcloths, Handsome Panamas, Exquisite Mixtures, Quality Serges.

All colors are represented—black, blue, brown, green, wine, Copenhagen and others. They are all new and fresh and bright, and must be seen to be appreciated. Handsomely trimmed with braid and buttons.

Many of these Suits were made up for us by makers during their dull season, which explains these remarkable prices:

\$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$20 and \$25

Winter Coats Must Go.

Prices on Winter Coats have been cut to the core. Our entire stock has been divided into four great lots. Nothing reserved. Fashionable Coats made of broadcloths, covers and English kerseys, in black and colors. Tight, semi and loose-fitting effects. Read:

Long Coats that were formerly \$5 and \$6.50 at.....

Coats that were \$4.75 \$10 and \$12.50 at.....

Coats that were \$6.75 \$15 and \$17.50 at.....

Coats that were \$9.75 \$20 and \$25 at.....

Coats that were \$12.50 \$30-\$35 at.....

Drastic Reductions On Furs.

If the power of low prices can sell furs, ours will go in a hurry. The effect has gone forth that none must be carried over the season. No thought of profit enters into our determination to make a clean sweep. The greatest bargains of the year are ready for to-morrow.

\$9 Squirrel Muff..... \$4.50 \$125 Mink Pelrine..... \$65.00

\$10 Squirrel Tie..... \$4.50 \$20 Electric Seal Coats..... \$10.00

\$10 Fox Ties..... \$5.00 \$50 Caracul Coats..... \$20.00

\$10 Fox Scarfs..... \$5.00 \$75 Near Seal Coats..... \$30.00

\$15 Fox Scarf..... \$7.50 \$60 Caracul Coats..... \$25.00

\$20 Fox Pelrine..... \$12.50 \$200 Genuine Seal Coats..... \$100.00

\$25 Fox Baza..... \$12.50 \$150 Siberian Squirrel Coats..... \$50.00

\$25 Mink Throw..... \$12.50 \$150 Siberian Squirrel Coats..... \$50.00

\$30 Mink Pelrine..... \$25.00

Sensational Values in China and Kitchenware.

For Monday only we offer in our China Department—first floor—600 dozen of Imported English Flow Blue Underglazes, Decorated Cups and Saucers, Broad and Butter Plates, Fruit Dishes, Oatmeal Dinner Plates and..... Salad Dishes; each.....

Heavy Tin Copper Bottom Wash Boilers; regular \$1.25 value, at.....

Biscuit Board, 14x20-inch; regular 35c value, at.....

Gray Granite Coffee Strainers; regular 5c value, at.....

Gray Granite Drinking Cups; regular 8c value, at.....

Best Cast Steel Hatchet on the market; regular 45c value, at.....

Royal Gray Granite Triple-coated Coffee Pots; 2-quart size; regular 25c value, at.....

Royal Gray Granite Triple-coated 2-quart Pudding Pans; regular 10c value, at.....

Royal Gray Granite Triple-coated 3-quart Lipped Saucepans; regular 12c value, at.....

Women's Wear.

150 Cashmerette and Flannellette Dressing Sacques, light-fitting, loose fronts; worth 60c to 85c. Special for Monday.....

250 Cambric Petticoats, trimmed elaborately with embroidery and Torchon and Mechlin laces and insertions; worth \$1.49. Special for Monday.....

Special lot of High-neck and V-neck Muslin Gowns, neatly made, full width and length; worth 50c and 60c. Special.....

100 Long Kimonos and Bath Robes, made of cashmerette and flannellette, trimmed nicely, in large favored patterns; worth \$2.49 to \$2.99. Special for Monday.....

Children's Apparel Cheap.

Every Child's Cap in our cases, that was sold at from 98c to \$1.49, in 2, 3 and 4, in Gobiell velvet, borsalini and silk, and \$2.98, Special for Monday.....

50 Children's White, Brown and Cardinal Bearskin Cloaks, sizes 1 to 4 years; worth \$3.49 and \$4.99. Special for Monday.....

75 Children's Serge and Broadcloth Coats, sizes 2, 3 and 4, in Gobiell velvet, borsalini and silk, and \$2.98, Special for Monday.....

Special for Monday.....

Special for Monday.....

Special for Monday.....

Special for Monday.....

SPECIAL 29c LUNCH IN RESTAURANT TO-MORROW.

The Best Boy and the Suburban.
New Animated Pictures. Night Prices, 15c, 25c and 50c.
Matinee Every Day, Best Seats 25c.

Courier-Journal.

Published—
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
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All communications should be addressed
to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals.
If writers who submit MSS. for
publication wish to have their names
returned, they must in all cases send
stamps. The editors are glad to examine
MSS. but return postage must be
included.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1908

Persons mailing the Sunday
Courier-Journal must put on the envelope
a four-cent stamp to secure its trans-
mission by mail.

Hargis Pays the Cost.
Mrs. Arborea Hargis has just re-
ceived a check in payment in full of
her claim against James Hargis for
compensatory damages for the assas-
sination of her husband. The amount,
including costs, is \$11,000. The inter-
est upon the fund will help to sup-
port the five children and the widow
of the Jackson lawyer who was mur-
dered by contract at a period in Ken-
tucky's political history in which Judge
Hargis "did as he damned pleased."

The Beckham machine planted itself
between Hargis and the law, and to an
extent checked justice, but thanks
to the efforts of the Kentucky news-
papers, regardless of political affilia-
tions, Hargis was branded and became
known in his true character to every-
one in Kentucky and outside of Ken-
tucky. The Beckham machine could re-
select useful judges and send the Har-
gis cases where verdicts of acquittal
were as certain as the rising of the
sun, but it was powerless to prevent
the truth about Hargis and his Frank-
fort junta, and it was powerless to pre-
vent the civil suit at Winchester from
ending logically. It is measur-
ably certain that hereafter the mem-
bers of the Hargis clan will be as har-
mless as snakes with their fangs drawn,
since they are without political influ-
ence.

Even with the political machine ex-
ercising itself in the wrong direction the
State was not defeated in the Hargis
litigation. Hargis has paid in cash,
and in getting his proper classification.
His political power has been crushed
utterly. Beckhams has been properly
rebuffed at the polls, and is being
properly rebuffed as the balloting
for Senator proceeds.

Judge Taft's Handicap.
Indications are not wanting to show
that there is an organized resistance,
on the part of the several factions of
the Republican party opposed to the
President, to his use of official patronage
and influence for the promotion of
Judge Taft's interests as a candi-
date for the presidential nomination.
Two manifestations of this kind were
shown in the Senate within the past
week. One was when a nomination,
sent to that body by the President,
of a pension agent for the New England
States, was rejected through the op-
position of Senators Burnham and Gul-
liver, of New Hampshire, on the ap-
petite ground that the appointment
was intended to promote the interest of
Judge Taft. The other was in the
unanimous rejection of several nomi-
nations of postmasters in Ohio on the
statement of both Ohio Senators that
the proposed appointments were insti-
gated by the same purpose.

The mere fact that the Senate sus-
tained the objections of the Senators
to these nominations is not matter of
surprise, inasmuch as it is in accord-
ance with the usual senatorial courtesy
in deferring to the wishes of other
Senators in such matters. But the as-
signment of the purpose alleged against
the appointments proposed carries with
it a rebuke rarely administered, bearing
with it as it does no less than a
charge of pernicious activity in the use
of public patronage to promote the
personal interest of the Secretary of War
as a presidential candidate. The re-
buke comes with additional force from
the fact that the vote was unanimous
and therefore included the friends of
Judge Taft, as well as his opponents,
who would not gainsay either the prin-
ciple established by precedent or the
reason alleged for the opposition of the
dissenting Senators.

Of course it is a mere coincidence that
this action of the Senate should be so
soon followed by the letter of Senator
Taft, of the 23d, to Herbert Parsons,
chairman of the Republican Committee
of New York, disclaiming any inten-
tion to prosecute a campaign in that
State as against Gov. Hughes, espe-
cially as he has indicated the same
purpose as to other States which have
candidates of their own. But the dis-
claimer comes as a timely buffer, so
to speak, to the far evoked by the

storial rebuke of the President's ill-
fated Taft. The policy indicated by
Judge Taft which exempts Vice Presi-
dent Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon
from any antagonism in their respective
States does not preclude him from using
all legitimate means of securing the
Ohio delegation to the exclusion of Sen-
ator Foraker. But it is unfortunate
that he should have been placed in such
an attitude by the President as to have
enabled his opponent with the aid
of his colleagues to administer such
a rebuke to the President for his
ill-advised attempt to aid him by the
exercise of his official patronage, which
may prove to be a handicap rather
than promotive of his interest.

The Louisville Schools.

The Courier-Journal has already
pointed out the merit of some of the
provisions of the Louisville School
Bill, particularly of the new method
of choosing trustees. It seems equally
clear that much will be gained both
in right solution of questions of school
policy and in the dispatch of business
of the board by the reduction of its
members from fourteen to five.

Probably few people realize the mag-
nitude of the affairs under the control
of the School Board. The total yield of
the city tax levy for 1908, after deduct-
ing the discounts for prompt payment
and the allowance of 5 per cent. for de-
linquency, will be \$2,641,843.17. From
this the larger appropriations are for
general purposes, \$448,165.75; for police
purposes, \$328,447.55; for fire pro-
tection, \$356,124.60; for street repairs and
reconstruction, \$256,770.50.

These are large sums, but the appor-
portion for schools took them all. It is
\$231,063. This is from the city alone.
The State contributes to the support of
the public schools in Louisville about
\$220,000, making a grand total of three-
quarters of a million annually.

To administer this great trust-fund;
to provide a schooling for 60,000 chil-
dren, a task bigger than the combined
labors of the administrations of a dozen
American universities, the City of
Louisville proceeds by a method sim-
ple and antiquated. For a quarter of
a century the drift of municipal man-
agement has been toward concentra-
tion; toward the selection of a few
men who shall have big power and big
responsibility. This has gone to the
extreme in what is popularly known as
the "Galveston Plan," by which all
city undertakings are given in charge
to a committee of five men, who parcel
out the work among themselves, ap-
point their own deputies and agents,
and are alone accountable to the peo-
ple for the conduct of public affairs.
Louisville has gone some way along
this road. The business of managing
our police and fire departments is in
the hands of a commission of three
men. That of building, repairing and
cleaning the streets, of maintaining
sewers and of proposing and executing
other public works is given to another
commission of three. The huge busi-
ness of furnishing water for the city is
in the hands of a small commission.
These are small and compact bodies,
competent to deliberate and act as a
whole. But the management of the
schools is committed to a body larger
than all of these put together.

It is an old adage that safety is in
a multitude of counselors. But the
schools need not counselors so much as
administrators. It is a less sentiment
but an equally veracious adage which
says that too many cooks spoil the
broth. Fourteen men cannot, as a
body, successfully oversee the adminis-
tration of the schools. Five men can.

By all means let the change be made.

There are here.

If the autocratic millions of Russia
should take it into their heads to harp
on the oppression of the poor in the
republican United States and to seek
a subtle revenge upon the republican
United States for dwelling upon the op-
pression of the poor in despotic Russia,
they might choose as their text and
preach upon the processions of the un-
employed in the various American
cities. The newspapers have been tell-
ing of many such processions within
the past week; of how they formed at
the behest of some excited leader and
marched through the streets to the
City Hall to demand succor or employ-
ment. The one instance that would ap-
pear most eloquently to the autocratic
mind is that of Chicago. In the windy
City 200 of the "unemployed" fell in line
and were scattered by the police, ac-
companied with the breaking of bones
and danger even to life. This might be
assured upon as analogous to the scenes
of which we have read when little Rus-
sians marched through the streets of
Russian cities only to be dispersed by
the brutal Cossacks. By either a sin-
gular coincidence or curious design the
Chicago episode occurred on January
22, the third anniversary of the Red
Sunday in St. Petersburg, when the
Russian rabble marched to the czar's
winter palace to ask aid of the little
Father and were shot down by the po-
lice.

The Russian autocrats might do this
we say, but they would have a hard
time making their argument convinc-
ing. The uprising in Russia was the
outcome of centuries of austere and
cruel despotism. The people of Russia
were—and are—held in subjection by
gunpowder, threats of banishment,
ever-imminent imprisonment. The Red
Sunday of January 22, 1906, was an ex-
pression of popular protest against
such political rigor. The people want
political suzerainty, a species of civil lib-
erty more consonant with natural lib-
erty than any they had or had
ever known. They were in want, per-
haps; they were out of work; but the
political motive was the one that drove
them toward the palace.

In the United States the highest
whisper does not invite trouble. You
may denounce the Government all you

wish and criticize anything or anybody
without molestation, so you do not go
so far as to incite riots or rebellion.
Over here every adult male has a say
in public matters. He may control the
Government with his vote. He has every
conceivable right compatible with
good order. The processions of the
unemployed in the United States are
not the noisy demonstrations of
men who hope to get something for
nothing, who think it great sport to
block the streets and to shout; who
thoughtlessly have fallen under the
sway of agitators who believe, or be-
lieve they believe, the Government
should support the individual instead of
the individual the Government, of
course, there may be in the crowds—
no doubt there are—some persons ac-
tually in distress; in fact, that such is
the case is indicated in the movement
among wealthy Chicagoans to raise a
fund for unemployed workmen. These
all true-hearted persons pity. But the
lines embraced many "hoboes" and va-
grants. The socialist leader in Chi-
cago who got up the procession sent
circulars expressly calling upon "ho-
boes" and loafers to fall in the ranks.
They did so, too. They never fall.

These processions in America, then,
are not protests against political op-
pression, however they may spring
from envy of the rich by the poor and
other emotions of the lowly. The pro-
cessions may continue, place after
place, through the winter, but he is a
mistaken prophet who sees in them the
omen of a tremendous political up-
heaval.

In Darkest Maine.

A little while ago the Courier-Journal,
by way of emphasizing the fact that
the East, a favored section of the
United States, pays but little attention
to, and knows but little of, the devel-
opment of the West, made certain com-
parisons between the good old State of
Maine and the great new State of Okla-
homa. To the statement that the land
of pines and prohibition is in the back-
waters of civilization, while Oklahoma
is in midstream—a statement made
without malice, and without a thought
that it would be regarded seriously—
the Kennebec Journal took exception. A
careless phrase rebounding from Ken-
nebec to Kentucky proved a boom-
erang, and a particularly wicked one.
Since the blow fell this newspaper has
hesitated between apologizing for an
unintentional affront and protesting
against undeserved punishment. But a
careful perusal of the columns of the
Kennebec Journal brings to light in-
controvertible proof that, if the Jour-
nal speaks the truth, Maine is not even
in the backwaters of civilization. She
has been, since the beginning, in a
state of benighted and pathetic ig-
norance to which it is necessary in the
interest of humanity to call attention.
She knows nothing of the compensa-
tions and consolations of civilization.
Quoting a paragraph from these col-
umns in which reference was made to
"waffle irons," the Kennebec Journal
expressed conditions in Maine in these
words:

"Now what in Kentucky is a waffle
iron? Are any of the girls among the
Journal readers familiar with one? Is
it used in the boudoir, the laundry or
the music-room?"

Think of it. The maidens of Maine,
"standing with reluctant feet where the
brook and river meet," dreaming of love
and love, of home and happiness,
hoping to be good wives to worthy
men, and to become the mothers of
sturdy young Americans, know nothing
—absolutely nothing—of waffle irons.

Think of a Sabbath in Maine, a crisp
New England morning, the air spark-
ling with frost crystals, the snow-
covered landscape a dazzling field of dia-
mond dust, the appetite a living thing,
a thing of the keenest sensations, the
profoundest depths of feeling, the
widest range of emotions—and not a
waffle iron in the place, not even a
waffle iron in history or tradition or
the dictionary, to the best knowledge of
the oldest inhabitant. It is possible
that this can be true or is the editor of
the Journal an Indian unconverted to
the ways of the white man?

Men and women of America, do not
give up your good American dollars to
send red shirts to the natives of Uganda,
to teach the wild man of Borneo to sing
hymns or the African bushmen to wear
silk hats and drink gin. There's mis-
sionary work a-plenty near home—
why seek it beyond the rolling main?

Spend your money sending trainloads
of waffle irons into darkest Maine.

What is a waffle iron? An inspired
invention with no patent rights to
the poor man possessing it! A gift
from the gods to make mortals content-
ed on earth. But let the Kennebec
Journal inquire of the Guthrie Capital
or the Oklahoma Post. And upon get-
ting a definition, and waffle irons, abuse
itself before the superior civilization of
the Golden West and humbly offer
apologies and thanks.

These things are hard to say, but they
are truths. We are a Democratic, always
faithful to our party, and when we see
a thing of political error, or of world-
wide hand, heard the ship of Democracy
ruthlessly slaughter the faithful leaders
upon whose shoulders the fate of the
party has been so long and so hard, and
but speak out in solemn protest, and we
will not keep silent, though there come
down upon our devoted head more evils
than threatened Luther at Worms.

"All Honor to Campbell."

[Clinton Gazette, Dem.]
There is a widespread feeling of ad-
miration for Mr. Bryan among the Demo-
crats of Kentucky, and whenever he has
come into the State on a mission having
to do with the welfare of the people, he
has been warmly received. He has been
welcomed usually by all factions as
the one man upon whom there is no
doubt as to his sincerity and his reason-
able coming to Frankfort this week to ad-
dress the Democrats of the Legislature in
behalf of Gov. Beckham aroused varied
emotions. For once the party could not
extend to him a hearty and undivided
welcome. It was believed by many good
Democrats that he had mistaken his
audience and was obstructing his advice at a
time when it was not needed. Even

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC PAPERS
ON SENATORIAL SITUATION

Primary Fraudulent.

[Communication to Lexington Herald.]
The also generally conceded that in
his race for the United States Sena-
torship he has been guilty of a fraud
in public matters. He may control the
Government with his vote. He has every
conceivable right compatible with
good order. The processions of the
unemployed in the United States are
not the noisy demonstrations of
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extend to him a hearty and undivided
welcome. It was believed by many good
Democrats that he had mistaken his
audience and was obstructing his advice at a
time when it was not needed. Even

Mr. Bryan's visit to Frankfort did not go
without molestation, but, on the contrary, widened
the breach and injured his own cause.
Unless the continuous talk of the Repub-
licans coming over and assailing to elect
a clean, capable Democrat better be
in a lion, there seems to be little hope
of naming a Senator. In the meanwhile the
Legislature is costing the people a thou-
sand dollars per day and accomplishing
absolutely nothing.

Shedding No Tears.

[Richmond Kentucky Dispatch, Dem.]
One of the most interesting phases of
the deadlock and supposed defeat of Ex-
Gov. Beckham at Frankfort, is the com-
ment heard on our streets regarding the
same. While some of the party are still
true to him, and think that he should
be re-elected, the plan as the nominee of
the primary, it is safe to say, had the ma-
jority of our citizens are shedding no
tears, thinking it honestly best that Mr.
Beckham should go with the wreck of
his machine, and that there should be a
new "cut, shuffle and deal" all round.

As an indication of the sentiment of the
community we publish herewith a copy
of a telegram sent to Mr. H. H. Colyer,
McKintosh by Mr. H. H. Colyer. The
gentlemen alluded to have consistently
voted against Mr. Beckham since the bal-
loting for Senator last year.

"Representatives Mueller and McKintosh:
"Frankfort, Ky.
"In behalf of four-fifths of our Ken-
tucky Democrats, we entreat you for
representing the downfall of our recent Demo-
cratic cause. You hold the key. Keep
the door locked against Beckhamsism.
Beckham's primary defeat was a victory
for Democracy what God's assenting was
to Kentucky."
HUGH H. COLYER.

Party To Be Reorganized.

[Mt. Sterling Democrat, Dem.]
When Beckham is beaten, and his de-
feat now seems certain, the reign of il-
lusion in the party is at an end. The party
will be reorganized with honest and brainy
men as leaders, as of old, and then dis-
carded primaries and committee steal-
ing will be things of the past. The Demo-
crats will be nominated and elected to
the big offices which will discharge their
duties in such an able and faithful man-
ner that no man will regret the destruc-
tion of the Beckham machine. And they
will have a "shameless disregard of hon-
orable obligation."

Jessamine Against Beckham.

[Jessamine News, Dem.]
There is no question that the Demo-
crats of Jessamine county are against
Beckham for Senator. And among them
doubts, the petition mailed to E. W. Lil-
lard and received by him Monday, would
be convincing.

Chances Grow Less.

[Sembroke Journal, Dem.]
The senatorial deadlock in the Legis-
lature remains unbroken. Beckham's
chances of election seem to be growing
less with each passing day, and Bradley
is only holding his own.

ON THE FUNNY BONE.

Sir Edwyn.

Sir Edwyn was a squire of dames; a
lady fair loved him, and he loved her.
One day he heard her entertain another
maid at tea.
She said: "I always wear a tawny
gown, and I am very fond of it."
Whereat Sir Edwyn went away, and
never told his love.

Sir Edwyn told another lady, a damsel
plump and sweet.
One day, he asked her maiden o'er to
have a little supper with him.
Tenne pounce her plate that was ye
freight. She was a hungry dove.
And so Sir Edwyn went away, and
never told his love.

Sir Edwyn told another girl this maid
her head would lose.
And she said: "I am wedded, I am wedded,
I'm going to be a wife."
Sir Edwyn looked her lady o'er, a cowed
and timid dove.
And then Sir Edwyn went away, and
never told his love.

That's Enough.

"What sort of training is necessary to
make a first-class diplomat?"
"To be married. That's about all."

No Tariff Changes.

"Let the galled jule win."
"What may we infer from this?" asked
the professor in literature.
"That Shakespeare was a stand-patter,"
answered the class as one man.

Touch.

"Sometimes a gabby man gets the of-
fice."
"Well?"
"And then the fellows who merely
sawed wood find their output being grab-
bed to build the bonfire."

Get Busy.

"It costs to advertise."
Some person says.
But what of that? This much is fact:
It always pays to advertise.

Lay Advice.

"You look like, doctor."
"Yes, so you do."
"Well, take your medicine."

A Master Stroke.

"Is your daughter as smart as her old
dad?"
"Smart? Going to marry a duke."
"Is that smart?"
"In this case, yes. Love match; gets
him for nothing."

SONG OF PROGRESS.

[Strickland W. O'Brien in Success.]
Near the town of Up-against-it, in the
land of Root-or-die,
We have found a very fine inspiration,
you and I.
Toiling up the hill called Have-to, with
Compulsion for a guide,
We have made the sort of effort that was
never yet done anywhere.

In the way we Can't and Couldn't, and
his brother, What's-the-use,
While our dearest foe, Bury-wary, asked
us how we got on.
Yet behind us, unrelenting, drove our
heartless master, Must.
And our feet essayed no lagging, spite of
hill or bog, and we were glad.
It was there we grew the shrews for the
struggle—you and I—
Near the town of Up-against-it in the
land of Root-or-die.

Near the village, Up-against-it, in the
land of Root-or-die,
We discovered possibilities andreamed of
it.
We were there, in the night, for journey
Little then, our master cared,
As he saw the story under which we
and our woe were.

Broad-and-butter tried beside us, with
loaves and rutabagas good,
That should quicken falling feet—up it
we could not go.
Pride and Spunk, two comely sisters,
lured us on with mirage-wishes—
All the master's wells were poisonous as we
foisted on their smiles.
So our hearts grew strong to conquer, as
we sped on our way.
Past the hamlet, Up-against-it, in the
land of Root-or-die.

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From the Cosmopolitan Magazine For January.

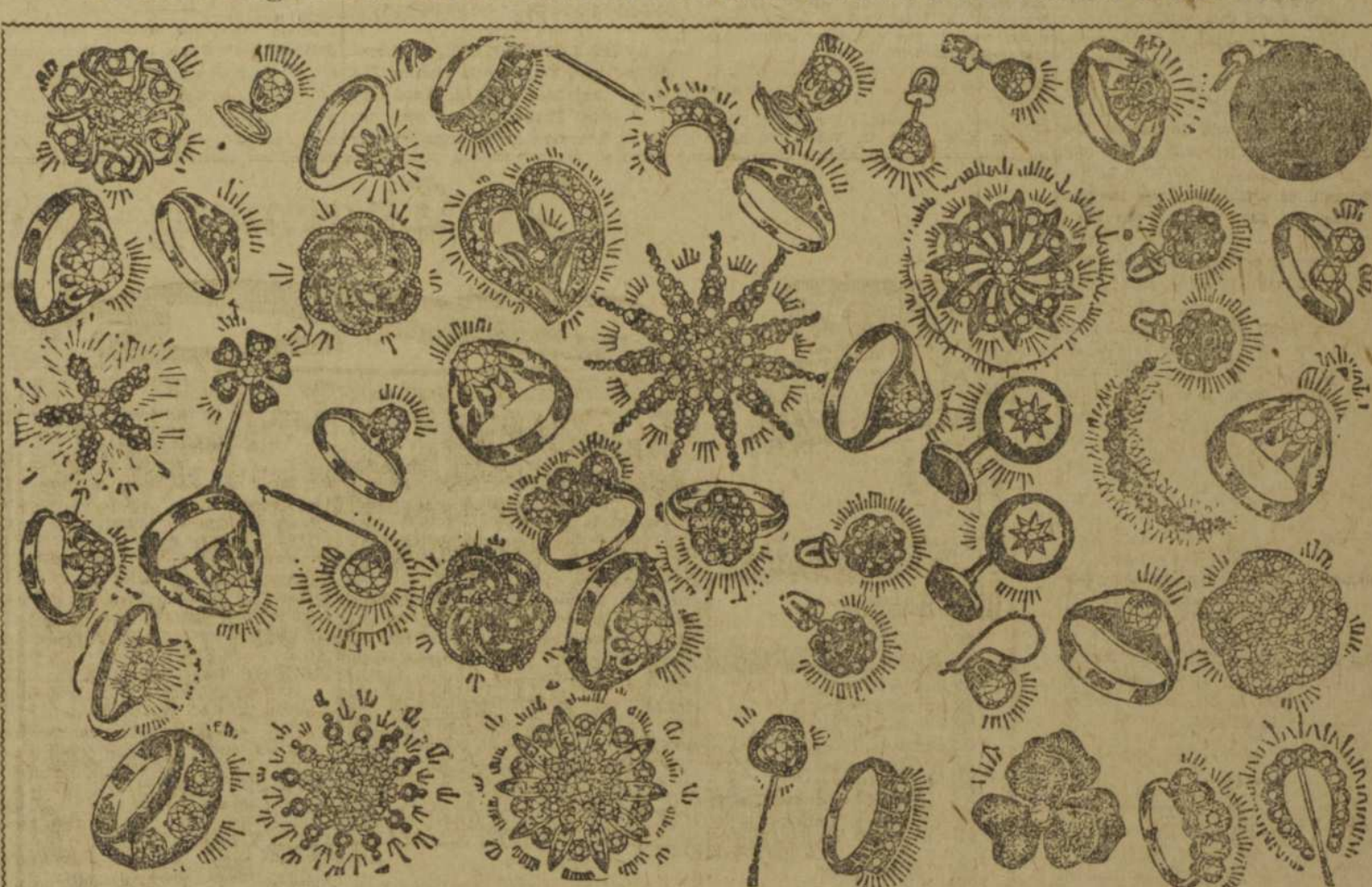




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Don't Wait a Minute If You Want a Tremendous Bargain

We Are Being Driven Out of Business and Must Give You the Benefit of Our Loss.



Do You Realize What You Are Getting For \$1.00?

If not, look in our window and get the surprise of your life. Every article we offer is set with brilliant, blazing beautiful Locias Diamonds and combinations of other precious stones. This sale includes the whole of our beautiful stock—Rings, Studs, Brooches, Locketts, Earrings, Scarfpins, Cuff Buttons, etc., for which you have paid \$2.00 to \$4.50—now sacrificed at \$1.00.

DON'T ARGUE! DON'T INFER! COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

Our Mail Order Department.

ONLY ONE STORE IN LOUISVILLE.

LOCIA'S DIAMOND CO.

MUCH TALK

(Continued from First Page.)

in a pompadour brocade of apple blossom and pink. Mrs. M. in a blue and white striped dress with a background of raspberry-colored satin.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. S. Blackburn, beautiful in black velvet and point lace, with chain of pearls. The Panama was represented by virgin gold, and Mrs. Oscar Turner in black and white.

Weekly Receptions.

Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe has inaugurated her delightful Thursday afternoons at her home on Sixteenth street. She received her guests this week in a

newspaper correspondent, to spend the first of May in Panama. The tidings of the death of Mr. Brownell father were received just after his

Among recent Kentucky visitors to Washington have been ex-Governor Smith, Trumbull, and F. C. Con-



LOUISVILLE SOCIETY

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

Miss Bonner Semple and Mr. Casselberry Dunkerson To Be Married at 4:30 O'Clock at Home.

THE wedding of Miss Bonner Semple and Mr. Casselberry Dunkerson will be solemnized on Thursday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, at the home of Miss Semple's mother, Mrs. Patty Blackburn Semple, on Fourth avenue. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. James G. Minnerger, rector of Calvary Episcopal church. Only the members of the two families will be present at the ceremony. There will be a reception for the friends at 5 o'clock.

There will be a number of out-of-town guests who will come to attend the wedding. Among them will be Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Dunkerson, and Miss Louise Dunkerson, of Evansville, the parents and sister of the groom, the Hon. Thomas Edgar Garvin, of Evansville, the grand uncle of Mr. Dunkerson, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Meriwether, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Orr, of Evansville, Mrs. William Bradley of Frankfort, Mr. Victor Price of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Houghton, of New York, who will be the guest of Mrs. Henry W. Blane, and Misses Fannie and Anne Myers, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will also be the guests of Mrs. Blane.

The only attendant will be Mr. Samuel L. Orr, who will be the best man.

MISS CALLOWAY

The Hostess at a Delightful Tea Given Yesterday Afternoon in Honor of Her Guest, Miss Will Gibson.

MISS ELEANOR HUNT WICKLIFFE CALLOWAY was the hostess at a delightful tea given at her home on Broadway yesterday afternoon in honor of her guest, Miss Will Gibson, of Warsaw.

Miss Calloway and the guest of honor were assisted in receiving by:

MISSES:
Mary Dabney, Almira Parker,
Susan Dorn, Margaret Curd,
Genevieve Dumesnil, Margaret Wickliffe Calloway,
Sally Underhill,
Those invited to meet Miss Gibson were:

MESDAMES:
Montgomery Hunter, Warren Richardson, Jr.

MISSES:
Mary Vance, Susie Cravens,
Mary Hewitt, Edmonia Robinson,
Stucky, Mary Addison,
Lettitia McDonald, Walter,
Lida McClarty, Janet Jones,
Lucy McClarty, Mary Miller,
Nannie Mason, Louise Bruce,
Louise Mason, Mary Dumesnil,
Mary Lucy Hall, Mary Lucy Stahl,
Julia Caldwell, Beale Nash, of New York,
Mattie Baker, Elizabeth McCarthy,
Martha Dugan, Alma McCarthy,
Leona Brown, Helen Barnett,
Louise Brown, Katherine Cox,
Helen Barnett, Bryan,
Minnie Marvin, Grace Caldwell,
Sally Guthrie, Lily Hunter, of Harrodsburg,
Nanette Stallings, Harrodsburg.

COLONIAL DAMES

Entertained on Friday Afternoon at a Reception Given by Mrs. Donald McDonald.

THE Kentucky Society of Colonial Dames was entertained charmingly on Friday afternoon when Mrs. Donald McDonald was the hostess at a reception at her home in St. James Court in honor of the members of the society.

The Marchesa San Germano, of Italy, sang a number of Italian songs delightfully and was accompanied by Mrs. Newton Crawford.

Mrs. Madison Cawein sang "Let Me Dream," the verses having been written by Mr. Cawein, and "Obstinately" and several other compositions, charmingly.

Mrs. Basil Duke read an interesting paper on "Colonial Furniture." Miss Letitia McDonald presided at the tea table, which was artistically decorated in jonnies.

UPLIFT OF SCHOOLS

Aim and Object of Campaign Heartily Supported by Members of Women's Clubs of Kentucky.

AT THE meeting of the Association of Charities and Corrections, held in Frankfort last Wednesday and Thursday, a number of interesting papers were read and interesting talks were made by the club women who were present.

At the Thursday afternoon session, Mrs. R. N. Roark, of Richmond, chairman of the Educational Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, read a paper on "Illiteracy in Kentucky," and Mrs. Charles P. Weaver, of Louisville, responded with a paper on "The Remedy."

At the close of the session the people of Franklin county who were present

remained and organized their Franklin County Public School Improvement League.

The following from the State Journal of January 24 is of interest:

For the purpose of impressing upon the members of the Legislature and signifying their earnest belief in the necessity of much remedial legislation for the country school system of the State, representatives of the Association of Kentucky Colleges, the State Teachers' Association, the State Development Convention and the State Federation of Women's Clubs met here yesterday in conference. Their meeting was held in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction J. G. Crabbe. Prof. Crabbe has expressed the hearty desire that his office be made the gathering place for such educational assemblies, the headquarters of the educational interests of the State, and the meeting yesterday was of the character which was pleasing to his heart.

Present at the meeting were Prof. H. K. Taylor, of Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester; Acting President Thomas B. McGarity, of Kentucky University, Lexington; Prof. John G. White, of State

"The establishment of at least one good high school in each county of the State. The establishment of an efficient graded school system to apply equally to the rural, town and urban districts."

"That as far as possible, wherever educational sentiment and efforts shall justify, the establishment of a great State University, and we heartily endorse the efforts made to equip the normal schools of the State."

"That we favor school suffrage for the women of the State of Kentucky. We commend to the friends of and to the entire people of the State the thoughtful and urgent message of Gov. Wilson, delivered this day before the Legislature of the State."

INFORMAL DINNER

Given on Tuesday Evening by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Glover in Honor of Miss Lottie Hale.

MISS LOTTIE HALE, of St. Louis, Mo., who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jack K. Woodward, on Park avenue, was the guest of honor at an informal dinner

and other spots of the earth that offer a warm and inviting climate during the ugly winter weather.

The shop windows are filled with alluring summery looking things for Florida wear, such as Panama hats, gingham and dimity frocks and delicately tinted low shoes, but every well-to-do looking individual one meets complains that he or she is financially crippled and there will be nothing doing in the way of southern travel.

Just the same number of people are going South for the winter, though they may not be purchasing the usual array of fine linen in which to shine at the winter resorts.

Lady Modiste Talks Some.

The New York women have gone daff on the subject of the new washable tulle shirt waists. Washable tulle, of course, not being tulle at all, or it could not be made washable. But in every fashion, paper one picks up there

invaded the territory of the old linen shirt waist.

These tulle waists, then, being made on lines that are almost as severe as the orthodox tailored waist, are suitable to take the latter's place with the tailor-made suit.

Up and down tucks cover the waist, sometimes made in clusters, and a very charming line is given the shoulders by the band of diagonal tucking extending from the neck to the sleeve. The severe cut of the lines, which leaves the back shoulder bare under the transparent net, is in keeping with the style of the waist.

The deep cuffs are lined and tucked, but to add to the alluring distinctness of the waist the light sleeve band is unlined, since on the under side of the arm (which fall in graceful folds on the upper part of the sleeve) afford a protection in themselves.

One must wear a string of pearls with a blouse like this (there must be no rings or fringe of any kind), and six or seven pearl studs fasten the waist a little to the left of the center of the front. Linen shirts, of course, will still be worn for golf and tennis, and these washable tulle creations do not infringe in the least on the realm of the lingerie waist, which still holds its own.

On every one now combines crochet with Irish or Chilly lace. For this crocheted lace, which every schoolgirl made some fifteen years ago for her flannel petticoat and underclothes-lingerie was unknown then—now used with real lace.

Never were the erratic vagaries of fashion more emphasized than in the difference between the washable tulle

and Valenciennes, combined with Chilly, guipure and even flat lace, and sex of the embroidery or drawn work, is much more the theater of the moment.

Another very charming creation is made of a piece of hemstitched, lace-edged French batiste, at least seven or eight inches long. In the center is a box pleat, graduating from a half-inch at the top to two and a half or three inches at the bottom. This is flanked by railings of batiste and finished at the throat by a small tulle bow of pomine satin.

The same model sometimes appears with the box pleat embroidered in a delicate flower design and with the railings at the sides of Valenciennes lace.

But these accessories are so many and varied that to describe only the most lovely of them would be as hopeless a case as had the swim in the old-time valentine who wrote: "Write the word of paper made, were every stick a quill, to write my love for you today would I sail the ocean dry, nor would the scroll contain the whole, but stretched from sky to sky."

A word as to corset-covers to be worn under the lingerie waists. These cannot be too elaborate. They reach the height of extravagance in all that is comely and beautiful.

Valenciennes, heavy incrustations of Irish lace, lace motifs—all are used to make them quite as exquisite masterpieces as the blouses.

The Russian blouse has an element of popularity that keeps bringing it to the fore. Thus it appears again, though modified, in some of the smartest of the

mass of white paradise feathers, extreme in height, but tremendously smart.

The theater hat which was so much worn last winter has come what is just as expensive an affair (judicious as it may seem) the theater model.

This is merely a little chow of velvet, worn to the left of the head just above the pompadour. With hairpins, fasten the circle of wire to which the point is attached securely to the head, then pin your curls all about it. Of course the curls covered wire circle should just enclose the head.

Twists of ribbon, gold and silver lace marking with iridescent beads and paillettes, flowers—often of silk or satin, with dew drops on their petals, or a pearl in the heart of the rose—outch plumes, aligrettes, paradise feathers, all are used to make the most ravishing, the most wondrously beautiful creations that the hand of man has ever fashioned to adorn the head of woman.

Quite as important as hats and hair ornaments is the collar. The hair must no longer be pulled so full at the back, but must follow more closely the shape of the head.

LADY MODISTE.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Q. McDowd, who have been spending the past three months in Louisville with Mr. and Mrs. Roland Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cowan, left the first of the week for Davenport, Ia., where Mr. McDowd will remain for six weeks on business.

Wallace Rippey, Margaret McCord, Mary Hewitt, Mattie Baker, Stucky, Cecil Gordon, Stuckey, Sins Lee Harris.

MATINEE PARTY

Given Yesterday Afternoon at the Masonic Theater by a Number of Girls.

A NUMBER of girls composed a party to the matinee at the Masonic Theater yesterday afternoon and after the play had refreshments at Benedick's.

Those in the party were: Mrs. Harry J. Lyon.

MISSES:
Margaret Bates, Maria Bacon,
Mary Shreve Lyons, Cora Semple,
Christine Thompson, Anna Boyle,
Ethel Bacon.

Announcements.

Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, of New York, will be the hostess at a bridge party to be given on the afternoon of Saturday, February 1, at the home of her sisters, Mrs. Charles Freeman Smith and Miss Josephine Danforth, on Crimby avenue.

Mrs. Byron Baldwin will be the hostess at a theater party to be given on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Lucinda Trabue and Miss Helen Donigan. After the play Mrs. Baldwin will entertain the guests at supper at her home on Fourth avenue.

Mrs. Henry W. Blane will be the hostess at a small reception to be given at her home on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock in honor of Miss Bonner Semple and Mr. Casselberry Dunkerson and to the out-of-town guests to the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Anson Blesing will give a box party to-morrow evening to see Faversham in "The Square Man" at Macaulay's Theater, in honor of Miss Bonner Semple and Mr. Casselberry Dunkerson.

Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn and Mrs. Hampden Zane will be the hostesses at an informal reception to be given at their home on Third avenue on Tuesday day afternoon from 5 until 7 o'clock. The invitations are limited to their married friends.

Mrs. Thurston Ballard will be the hostess at a bridge party to be given on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles Ballard in honor of Miss Sallie Guthrie.

Mrs. Boyle Gill Boyle will be the hostess next Friday afternoon, January 31, of the second of her series of small bridge parties.

Miss May Marriott's class in the history of art will have its first meeting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Patrick Joyce, 1042 Second street, on Saturday morning, February 3, at 11 o'clock. The subject this winter will be "American Art" and there will be ten talks. Five on the portrait painter, one on the genre painter, one on the landscape painter and one on the mural painters. The two last meetings will be devoted to the discussion of the American artists living in London and other European cities.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. H. Vance announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsie Jane Vance, to Mr. George C. Devol, of New Albany, Ind. The wedding will take place on April 8 in Washington.

The wedding of Dr. William Carpenter McCarty and Miss Helen Maud Collins was solemnized yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents in Rochester, Minn., the Rev. Dr. Wharton, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. Dr. McCarty and Miss Collins left for the East for a trip of several weeks, and will return by way of Louisville, where they will visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. B. McCarty, at 1470 Second street.

Miss Lily Applegate will entertain Friday afternoon, January 31, at her home, 1212 Second street, in honor of the class of 1934 of the Girls' High School.

Mr. Charles Alonzo Olmstead announces the marriage of his daughter, Sara Grace, to Mr. J. Merton Taylor, to take place February 18 at the Marcus Lindsey Memorial M. E. church.

Miss Betty S. Hill, now of Teachers' College, Columbia University, will be in the city to-morrow. Louisville is fortunate in being in a list of cities where Miss Hill is lecturing just now, among the cities of Chicago and Indianapolis, and some of the smaller cities of Ohio and Illinois. The subject of her lecture here will be "Statutory Law for Children," to be given to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the class rooms of the Louisville College of Training School, 1221 Fourth avenue. All the kindergarten, alumnae, the normal classes and the teachers of the Training School and the members of the Kindergarten Association are invited to be present.

The wedding of Miss Irma Wille to Mr. John Madden Egan will be quietly solemnized at the rectory of St. Mary Magdalene at 5:30 o'clock on Wednesday, January 29, immediately after the ceremony an informal reception will be held at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Emile Wille, on Cherokee road. The invitations are limited to the near relatives and a few friends. The only attendants will be Miss Gertrude Egan, as maid of honor, and Mr. Edward Egan, as best man.

Among the out-of-town guests will be: Miss Elsie Eschman, of Yonkers, N. Y.; Miss Alice Schaefer, of New York; Mr. Adolph Hosh, of Bremen, Germany; Mr. Theodore Petsche, of Cincinnati; Mr. Edward Egan, of Chicago; Mrs. Madden, Miss Emily Madden, Mr. and Mrs. George Madden, of Mendota, Ill., and Miss Cella Wille, of Mississippi.

After their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Egan will make their home in Fulton, Ky.

The ladies of the Clifton Christian church have issued the following invitation: "Our folks will have chance to see, A delectable skit as it used to be, In Clifton Christian church, I'm told. Tickets for it are being sold, the 6th and 7th of February—rain or shine, or winter contrary."

Mr. and Mrs. John Heiskel Waggoner, of the Highlands, announce the engagement of their daughter, Nell Hythe, to Mr. Edward Marshall Veatch, the wedding to take place on the 26th of February. Owing to the illness of the



MISS VIRGINIA ELIZABETH BENTLEY.

Who is handsome and charming, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bentley, of 297 Third avenue. Miss Bentley will be the maid of honor at the wedding of Miss Powell to Mr. Hale Dean.

[Photographs from the Studio of Mrs. Ethel C. Standiford.]

MISS NANNIE HUNT POWELL.

Of Richmond, who has been the guest of Miss Bentley for ten days and who will be married in Richmond on February 12 to Mr. Hale Dean.

College, Lexington; Acting President Dr. Arthur Yager, of Georgetown College, and the following:

Prof. J. J. Rucker, Garnett Ryland, Glenville Terrell and C. C. Freeman; Prof. George R. Ramsey, of Central University, Danville; Superintendent of Schools M. A. Cassidy, of Lexington; Superintendent of Schools C. C. Adams, of Williamstown; Prof. M. E. Marsh, of Berea College; President Luella Wilcox St. Clair, of Hamilton College, Lexington; Mrs. C. P. Weaver, of Louisville; Mrs. Letcher Riker, of Harrodsburg; Miss Belle Bennett, of Richmond.

On motion of Dr. G. J. Ramsey it was unanimously voted to call an educational convention, to be composed of all who are interested in the improvement of education in Kentucky to meet at Frankfort at a time that would seem most suitable to the Governor and the State Superintendent of Education.

The purpose of this convention is to arouse the interest of all the people of the State to the necessity of supporting their schools and educating their children.

At this point the conference adjourned for a time in order to call upon Gov. Wall. Resolved, That we request the Governor's office and were most kindly received, being individually introduced by Superintendent of Schools to the Governor and the purpose of the conference, that they may most heartily endorse its special message on schools which he had just sent to the Legislature, and that they earnestly hoped for his continued interest in and approval of every good measure tending to awakening the people of Kentucky to this great need.

Upon report of the committee on Resolutions the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"The physical, moral and social improvements of the schools of the State."

given on last Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Glover.

The table was tastefully decorated in pink carnations.

Mr. and Mrs. Glover's guests were: MESSRS. AND MESDAMES: Jack K. Woodward, Louis Seelbach, Gary Fawcett, of Miss Lottie Hale, New Albany; Mr. Edward Morgan, Lemuel McHenry.

THE SMART SET

Afflicted by the Financial Depression and Are Not Buying Fine Raiment to Wear at Southern Resorts.

THE post-Christmas social dullness seems to have settled upon Louisville with a vengeance, and the social calendar has shrunk to small proportions.

Before Christmas, when the girls and boys were scheduled to return from college, the social calendar could be measured by the yard, but there are only about two inches of it left now, and here it is, just midwinter.

It is terribly smart to say one feels the panic and cannot afford to go away for the disagreeable weather. The smart set in New York and Philadelphia are suffering untold agonies of mind in having to stay away from Palm Beach, the Riviera, the Bermu-

das and other spots of the earth that offer a warm and inviting climate during the ugly winter weather.

are voluminous descriptions of these new waists, and the following letter from the incomparable and infallible Lady Modish is full of valuable suggestions to the fashionable woman:

Few things are more charming than the new washable tulle waists. They are the embodiment of all that is dainty, and have also the advantage of novelty. Then, too, they launder beautifully and wear well. For, in spite of the fact that the material of which they are made is called washable tulle, it is in reality a very fine silk or cotton net, preferably the former. And though net of all kinds has been used for some time for lingerie waists, it has never before

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Not only do exquisite hand embroidery and real lace appear on them, but there must also be extra cravats, bows and ribbons. The subject (this winter) will be "American Art" and there will be ten talks. Five on the portrait painter, one on the genre painter, one on the landscape painter and one on the mural painters. The two last meetings will be devoted to the discussion of the American artists living in London and other European cities.

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After their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Egan will make their home in Fulton, Ky.

The ladies of the Clifton Christian church have issued the following invitation: "Our

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

(Business Established Sixty Years)

NEW YORK STORE.



CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR—

Third Floor.

BROKEN LOT SALE

—OF—

CHILDREN'S PETER THOMPSON COATS

—AND—

SCHOOL DRESSES AT ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

Broken lot of Children's Peter Thompson Coats, in 3/4 or full-length styles, in chevrons, serges, astrakhan or fancy mixtures; regular \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 values; reduced to \$3.50.

Broken lot of Children's School Dresses, in wool serges, Panama or checked materials; regular \$10.00 and \$12.00 values; reduced to \$4.98.

Broken lot of Peter Thompson Dresses for children, in serges or mohairs, in colors of blue and brown; regular \$10.00 values; reduced to \$3.98.

COLORED DRESS GOODS—Second Floor.

REMNANT SALE OF COLORED DRESS GOODS.

\$1.00 AND \$1.50 VALUES REDUCED TO 39c YARD.

To make a quick and effective clearance of all Remnants of High-grade Colored Dress Goods we will place the entire lot on the bargain counters, in lengths from 2 to 6 yards; former prices \$1.00 to \$1.50 yard; Remnant Sale price 39c yard.

Remnant Sale of Black Dress Goods; \$1.50 to \$2.50 values; reduced to 49c yard.

To clean up 50 pcs. Novelty Suitings quickly we are offering at a great reduction remnants of All-wool and Silk and Wool Suitings, in lengths from 2 1/2 to 8 yards. Not a piece in the lot sold under \$1.50 yard; many at \$2.00 and \$2.50 yard; Remnant Sale price 49c yard.

SILKS—

Second Floor.

REMNANT SALE OF COLORED AND BLACK SILKS THIS WEEK AT 48c YARD.

The large quantity of remnants of High-grade Silks left from our entire season's selling will be offered Monday on the bargain tables at a remarkable reduction in price. They represent Plain and Fancy Silks, such as best standard Taffetas, Crepes, Peau de Cygnes, Messalines, Plaids and a great variety of Fancy Shirt Waist Silks; also all remnants of Plain Velvets; values extraordinary; Remnant Sale price 48c yard.

BOYS' HABERDASHERY—Main Floor.

ODDS AND ENDS SALE OF BOYS' HABERDASHERY.

Odds and ends of Boys' Waists; regular 50c and 75c values; reduced to 37 1/2c.

Odds and ends Boys' Hats; regular \$1.50 values reduced to \$1.15; regular \$2.00 values reduced to \$1.38.

Odds and ends Boys' Bathrobes; regular \$3.50 values; reduced to \$2.75.

Odds and ends Boys' Sweaters; regular \$1.00 values reduced to 75c; regular \$2.00 values reduced to \$1.38.

HABERDASHERY—

Main Floor.

ODDS AND ENDS IN MEN'S HABERDASHERY AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Odds and ends Fancy Half Hose; regular 50c and 75c values; reduced to 25c.

Odds and ends fancy and some plain Black Half Hose; regular 25c values; reduced to 12 1/2c.

Odds and ends Men's All-linen Initial Handkerchiefs; regular 25c quality; reduced to 12 1/2c.

Odds and ends Men's regular 50c Lisle Web Suspenders; reduced to 25c.

Odds and ends Men's Flannelette Night Shirts; regular 60c quality; reduced to 45c.

Odds and ends Men's Flannelette Pajamas; regular \$2.00 quality; reduced to \$1.38.

Odds and ends Men's Negligee Shirts; regular \$1.50 and \$2.00 values; reduced to \$1.15.

Odds and ends Men's Stiff Bosom Shirts; regular \$1.50 quality; reduced to \$1.15.

Odds and ends Men's Hose Supporters; regular 25c quality; reduced to 12 1/2c.

Odds and ends Men's Stick Pins, Links and Studs; regular 50c and 75c values; reduced to 19c.

Odds and ends Men's Union Suits; regular \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00 values; reduced to \$1.75 the suit.

Men's Smoking Jackets and House Coats; large variety of patterns; all sizes; \$5.00 and \$6.00 values; reduced to \$2.50.

FLANNELS—

Second Floor.

REMARKABLE UNDERPRICED CLEARANCE

—OF—

FLANNELS AND OUTING FLANNELS ON SALE THIS WEEK.

Sale of 2,000 yards best 10c and 12 1/2c Outing Flannels at 5c yard.

Sale of 1,500 yards best 15c Down Flannelettes at 8c yard.

Sale of 2,000 yards Double Fold Woolen Plaids; 25c values; sale price 12 1/2c yard.

Extra values in French Waistings; 50c to \$1.00 values; sale prices 25c to 50c yard.

Extra values in Scotch Waistings; 25c to 39c values; sale prices 15c to 25c yard.

LININGS.

Remnant sale of Satene, Percealine, Fancy Linings and Dress Findings; all at Half Price.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES MCCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

Wind-up Remnant Sale

Will Be Held This Week.

The Best Bargain Opportunity of the Year.

For the last week of the month we have arranged the most extraordinary bargain opportunity of the year. Department managers throughout the house have gathered from their respective stocks all remnants, broken lines and odds and ends of desirable winter merchandise for this great clearance event, and have remarked and arranged them on the bargain tables and counters for the week's selling.

AT A REMARKABLE SACRIFICE IN PRICES TO CLEAN UP.

LINENS—

Second Floor.

REMNANTS AND ODDS AND ENDS

TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS AND CRASHES.

Odds and ends of Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Scarfs, Tray Cloths and Bedspreads, all on the bargain counters, marked much under value.

DOMESTICS.

Sale of Prints, Calicoes, Ginghams, Percales and Madras Cloths; values 7c to 20c yard; reduced to 3 1/2c and 12 1/2c yard.

WASH GOODS—

Second Floor.

ODDS AND ENDS

FINE SILK AND COTTON WASH FABRICS AT HALF AND LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

All odds and ends of Fine Silk and Cotton Fabrics—Mulls, Organdies, Tissues, Crepe de Chines, etc.; values 25c to 75c yard; Remnant Sale price 12 1/2c to 25c yard.

WHITE GOODS.

All odds and ends at Half Price.

38-inch Victoria Lawns at 6 1/2c yard.

36-inch Linen Cambrics at 21c yard.

CORSETS—

Third Floor.

ODDS AND ENDS AND BROKEN LINES

—OF—

WOMEN'S HIGH-GRADE CORSETS AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Broken lines of C. B., R. & G. Warner's Rust Proof, "W. B. Nuform," Redfern and La Vida, in an assortment of sizes and models to fit any figure; all at prices greatly reduced.

Former Prices.....\$1.00 to \$7.00

Reduced Prices.....59c to \$4.87

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—

Third Floor.

ODDS AND ENDS

—AND—

BROKEN LINES OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

The four bargain tables, with their great quantities of Muslin Underwear, in Petticoats, Gowns, Corset Covers, Chemises and Drawers, represent odds and ends and broken lines left from our recent White Clearance Sale. This week they will be offered at sharply reduced prices to make a final clearance.

SPECIAL TABLE OF APRONS AT HALF PRICE.

Former Prices.....25c to \$4.00

Reduced to.....13c to \$2.00

Sale of handsome Silk Petticoats in light shades, with detachable lingerie flounce of lace and embroidery.

Former Prices.....\$27.50 \$25.00 \$18.00

Reduced to.....\$16.50 \$15.00 \$11.50

CLOTHING—

Fourth Floor.

"That Truly Different"
F.B.Q. Clothing for Men

THOROUGH CLEANING UP

OF BROKEN LINES IN

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

IN BLACK, BLUE, BROWN AND FANCY CHEVIOTS.

Values up to \$18.00 now.....\$10.50

Values up to \$28.00 now.....\$14.50

Values up to \$35.00 now.....\$23.50

Values up to \$45.00 now.....\$28.50

SPECIAL SALE ODD TROUSERS AND FANCY VESTS, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

Values up to \$6.50 now.....\$3.25

Values up to \$10.00 now.....\$4.75

Values up to \$18.00 now.....\$7.75

Boys' Trousers: Values up to \$1.25 now 69c.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR—

Main Floor.

ODDS AND ENDS AND BROKEN LINES

OF WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AND HANDKERCHIEFS

AT SHARPLY REDUCED PRICES.

"Marabo," in black, natural and brown; coque feathers in light blue, white and gray; \$7.50 to \$9.00 values reduced to \$4.00. Muffs to match; \$9.00 values; reduced to \$5.00.

Chiffon Boas, feather trimmed and coque feathers, in white, gray and blue; \$4.00 values; reduced to \$2.75.

Chenille Stoles for the neck, in black, brown and red; \$4.00 values; reduced to \$1.00.

Extra values in Stocks, Divette Ties and Coat Sets; reduced to 50c.

All-linen Emb. H. S. Handkerchiefs, cross-barred and plain; 25c values; reduced to 20c each.

Shamrock Dainty Colored Handkerchiefs; 50c values; reduced to 35c each.

All-linen Initial Handkerchiefs; regular 15c value; reduced to 10c each.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES MCCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

INFANTS' AND

CHILDREN'S WEAR—

Third Floor.

BROKEN LINES OF

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER

COATS

AND FLANNELETTE GARMENTS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Clearance sale of Children's Winter Coats in bearskin, white and colored moleskin and fine cloths. Sizes 6 months to 6 years.

Former Prices.....\$3.50 to \$30.00

Reduced to.....\$2.34 to \$20.00

Special bargain tables of Children's Flannelette Gowns, Petticoats and Kimonos; sizes 6 months to 6 years.

Flannelette Gowns; 50c values; reduced to 25c.

Flannelette Petticoats; 35c values; reduced to 19c.

Flannelette Kimonos; 89c values; reduced to 65c.

WOMEN'S WAISTS—

Third Floor.

BROKEN LINES

—OF—

WOMEN'S TAILORED SILK AND FLANNEL

WAISTS AT LIBERAL REDUCTIONS.

One lot of Tailored Flannel Waists, in fancy colored stripes and checks; regular \$4.50 value; reduced to \$2.48; \$6.50 value to \$3.98.

Broken lot of Waists, in Taffeta, Jap. Silk and Net; black, white, navy and brown; regular \$5.00 values; reduced to \$2.75.

Broken lot of Waists, in plaid silks and plain taffetas; all colors; regular \$6.50 values; reduced to \$3.98.

READY-TO-WEAR—

Third Floor.

BROKEN LINES OF

WOMEN'S TAILORED WINTER COATS

AND HANDSOME VELVET SUITS

AT PRICES DECIDEDLY REDUCED.

Broken lot of Covert Coats, three-quarter or 52-inch lengths; satin or silk lined; loose or form-fitting styles; regular \$18.50 and \$20.00 value; reduced to \$10.00.

Broken lot of Black Caracul Coats, 24 and 27-inch lengths; satin or flowered silk lined; regular \$27.75 and \$30.00 values; reduced to \$15.00.

Broken lot of Coats, 52-inch lengths; loose-fitting styles; in plaid and stripe materials only; regular \$10.00 and \$12.00 values; reduced to \$5.00.

Special lot of handsome Velvet Suits, Prince Chap or form fitting styles; colors green, blue and brown; regular \$35.00 and \$40.00 values; reduced to \$20.00.

FURS—

Third Floor.

SALE OF BROKEN LINES

—OF—

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' HIGH-GRADE FURS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Genuine Mink Ties, satin lined, with natural heads and tails; regular \$20.00 and \$18.75 values; reduced to \$12.75.

Special lot of Scarfs and Ties, in Jap. mink, natural or blended squirrel; regular \$8.00 values; reduced to \$4.98.

Special lot of Misses' Muffs, in gray fox or water mink; regular \$4.00 values; reduced to \$1.98 each.

One lot of Electric Seal Coats; 24-inch lengths; Skinner satin lined; regular \$25.00 values; reduced to \$14.98.

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STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES MCCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

(Business Established Sixty Years)

NEW YORK STORE.



UMBRELLAS—

Main Floor.

WIND-UP SALE

OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S UMBRELLAS. \$3.50 and \$3.95 Umbrellas reduced to \$2.50.

Women's and Men's 28 and 28-inch Black Silk Umbrellas; best frames; a splendid assortment of fancy long pearl and horn handles; sold for \$3.45 and \$3.95; reduced to \$2.50.

Women's and Men's Black English Gloria Umbrellas; absolutely rainproof; best frames and rods; large assortment of fancy and natural wood handles; sold for \$1.00; reduced to 75c each.

HOSIERY—

WIND-UP SALE

OF WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

25c and 35c Hosiery for 15c.

Women's Black Cotton Fleece, Black and Oxford Wool, Black Cotton and fancy Lisle; all reduced to 15c a pair.

Women's Lisle Thread Hosiery, with silk embroidered ankles; gray only; 50c quality; reduced to 25c.

Women's Black Fleece-lined Cotton Hosiery; double splicing; extra quality; 35c quality; reduced to 25c.

Women's Imported Ingrain Black Cotton Hosiery, with white split feet; double splicing; 35c quality; reduced to 25c a pair.

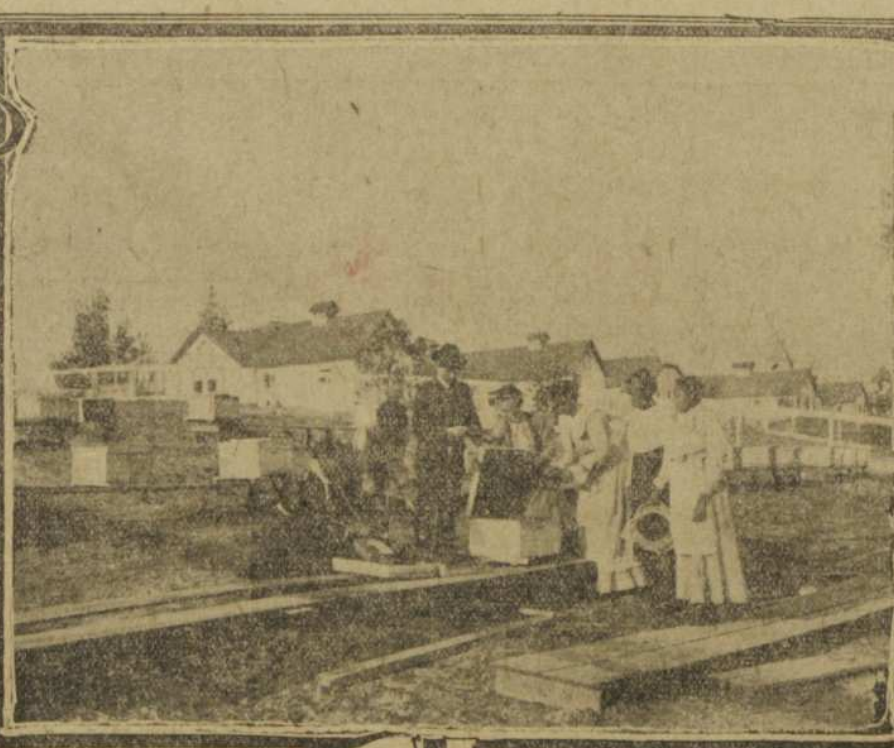
Women's Imported Heavy Black Cotton Hosiery; double splicing; extra quality; 35c quality; reduced to 25c.

Women's Imported Black Silk L

10



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AT HIS DESK.



BEE CULTURE



MANUAL WORK FOR WOMEN



MAKING SHOES



MEN LEARNING TO BE BAKERS



FARM WORK



MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON (SEATED) AT A MOTHERS MEETING



IN THE WAGON SHOP

BY EDWARD LISSNER.

TO make of the negro a self-supporting, self-respecting and respected member of the community in which he lives is the real object of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Ala. In a word, Booker T. Washington and those who are following in his footsteps are trying to solve what has long been known as the negro problem. That if they succeed along the lines marked out by the founder of the Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Washington and his co-workers will contribute much to the material prosperity of the South, goes without saying. For success means an adequate supply of the skilled and farm labor many of the Southern States so badly need, and all the prosperity which steady laborers bring to every community.

The Tuskegee Institute was founded July 4, 1881, with one teacher and thirty pupils. It was inspired by the Hampton Institute, started nearly forty years ago. The sole income of Tuskegee in the beginning was \$2,000, granted by the Alabama Legislature.

The first sessions of the school were held in a dilapidated shanty and an old church loaned by the colored people of the village. An old blind mule was the first piece of live stock the school owned. This was the gift of a white man in the neighborhood and represented its capital.

To-day the yearly running expense of the school amounts to \$130,000. Alabama has increased its allowance to \$4,500. Besides there are the John F. Slater and Peabody Funds and also a yearly income from the donations of Andrew Carnegie and Morris K. Jesup.

Big Tract of Land Used.

The school covers 2,300 acres of land on which there are eighty-three buildings, large and small, used for dwellings, dormitories, classrooms, shops, barns. This property, together with the equipment, stock in trade, live stock and personal property is valued at \$831,805.22. This is exclusive of 22,500 acres of public land remaining unsold from the 25,500 granted by Act of Congress and the Endowment Fund. The latter at the present time amounts to \$1,225,664. It is shortly to be augmented by a bequest of \$38,000 from the estate of Mrs. Mary E. Shaw, a colored woman of New York.

The Academic Department is housed in the largest building on the school grounds. It was given by Mrs. Collis P. Huntington in memory of her husband. There is also among the other structures a boys' dormitory three sto-

ries high, accommodating 160, given by John D. Rockefeller, a Carnegie Library and a girls' dormitory called Douglass Hall in memory of Frederick Douglass. The office building contains in addition to the Administrative Department of the Institute, a post-office and a bank.

Story of the Institution.

The story of the development of the industrial department is the story of the school itself. The first need of the institute was food, hence its maiden industry was farming. The department of industry at Tuskegee has expanded until at the present day there are thirty-seven different trades or professions taught. This includes industries for girls. The department is now subdivided into the school of agriculture, the department of mechanical industries and that of industries for girls. Each has a separate building or group of buildings in which to carry on its work. The Agricultural School has, in addition to its laboratories, the farm and experimental station, where practical and experimental work is performed.

The School of Agriculture contains a laboratory for such elementary work in chemistry as the study of agriculture demands, and a museum, in which specimens of various products of the soil are preserved for illustrating lectures. The students are taught in the laboratory to make an analysis of soil, to test fertilizer and to find the composition of feeds in order to discover those that are best adapted to produce fat, milk and muscle. A practical analysis of dairy products, milk, butter and cheese, and a comprehensive study of foreign and native forage plants is carried on here.

The farming was started on a small scale in 1883 on land on which the Phelps Hall, the Huntington Memorial and the dining hall now stand. The farm at present, including nineteen acres belonging to the experimental station, comprises 1,952 acres, of which fifty-nine are used as a truck garden to supply the wants of the school and the town market, seventeen as an orchard; 1,061 devoted to general farming and the balance to pastures, woodland and other purposes.

An extensive live stock industry is conducted. The dairy herd contains 350 head of cattle, breeders, yearlings and calves, with 135 milch cows. The creamery last year received 79,000 gallons of milk and manufactured over 19,000 pounds of butter and 775 of cheese. The beef herd contains 350 head of cattle, breeders, yearlings, calves

and fattening cattle. There are 700 head of hogs in the swine herd. The poultry yard contains 534 fowls, while the barn possesses 150 horses, mules and colts which have an annual earning capacity of \$37,111.57.

Work Done By Students.

The aim of the department is to have the work on the farm done by students, and as nearly as possible to be self-sustaining; to teach the pupils the principles underlying farm management; to supply food for the students; to improve and raise the standard of hired farm labor, and finally to show the relation which each division bears to the permanent progress of Southern agriculture. The leading crops raised in 1905 were 1,200 tons of corn, 8,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, 600 bushels of cow peas, 200 tons of cow pea hay, 350 tons of sorghum, 3,775 gallons of syrup and 100,000 stalks of sugar cane for seed. The department also teaches landscape gardening, horticulture and floriculture. The students last year planted over 1,000 trees and 7,000 shrubs. Bee culture is also carried on at Tuskegee.

It was started by J. H. Washington in 1887 and the school apary now has over fifty hives, from which it obtains considerable honey. The results from the experimental farm have been published from year to year in a series of bulletins.

Teaching Trades.

The shops in which the mechanical trades are taught are in the Slater-Armstrong Memorial Trades building. There are housed the carpenter shop,

printing office, tailor, repair, blacksmith and shoe shops, a foundry, schools for wagon making, harness making and carriage trimming, plumbing, steam fitting, electric lighting, and a number of other trades. The sawmill and brick kiln are necessarily outside of the building, though in the department. The first bricks were made by hand, and the first machine for making brick was of wood and run by horse power. Its capacity was 5,000 a day. The machines now in use have a daily capacity of 25,000 each. Brick laying and plastering were the next industries. They were started in 1883. The blacksmith shop was begun in a little frame building, twelve by sixteen feet, with a very crude outfit. In 1905 the value of its work was over \$2,000, which included the ironwork on twenty

vehicles, the making of ten fire escapes, and repair work for various departments of the school.

Laundering and plain sewing were introduced at the same time as the blacksmith shop. These, with cooking, furnished a basis for the instruction of girls in the department. Carpentry was introduced in 1884. In 1905 there were five instructors and 125 persons employed. This branch does the woodwork on all the buildings erected by the school. Wood turning, scroll and machine work and cabinetmaking form part of the course. Much of the furniture and repairs are done by the students in this branch. They also do work for citizens of Tuskegee. Printing, started in 1885, is one of the important industries. The students print The Tuskegee Student and The Southern Letter. They also do considerable work for business firms in the city and organizations outside of the school.

The sawmill has turned out a large part of the lumber used in the erection of buildings on the ground.

Dressmaking and millinery were started in 1886 and added to the department of plain sewing. The latter branch originally sprang into being to furnish underwear and working shirts for the young men. Dressmaking and millinery were added to enable the young women to make their own clothes and to do so neatly, economically and in good taste. The uniforms for the young men and the clothes for many of the teachers are made in the tailor shop.

A carriage trimming division as part of the wheelwright and blacksmith shops was started in 1891. In addition to repairs to farm machinery and wagons, that department makes wheelbarrows, dump carts, push carts, etc. The tin shop was established in 1899, along with those for harness and shoe making. Plumbing and steamfitting were begun after the machine shop and as an adjunct to it.

The mattress factory was suggested by a newspaper man who visited the school and somehow reported it as one of its industries, though this was not the case at that time. Broom making and basket work have been added to that division. A canning factory was begun in 1895 to care for the produce of the school orchard. The latter in 1905 contained 10,000 fruit trees. Planting was begun as a separate course in 1901. Prior to that time the students of carpentry and wagon making did it. The work in this new branch ranges from the painting of wheelbarrows and wagons to the polishing and varnishing of the finest mahogany furniture.

Own Bakery Also.

A bakery was established in 1905. The work is done between 2 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The cooking school is located

with the other girls' industries in Dorothy Hall. The meals are served by students, but cooking and domestic science are taught in a separate building. Since 1903 all the girls have been expected to study these subjects. There are two kitchens and two dining-rooms in the Girls' Trades Building, and there they are taught to cook and serve meals. When they are trained in this they serve for a month in the students' and teachers' dining-rooms. There is also a practice cottage maintained by the school, where the girls of the senior class keep house and do their own cooking on a small fixed allowance furnished by the school.

Influence Elsewhere.

The actual work of Tuskegee is not alone reflected by the school. Its influence has led to the formation of many organizations, all of which tend to carry out the aims and ideals Dr. Washington would have his race attain. There is first the Annual Negro Conference which was started in 1892. Its purpose was to get first-hand knowledge of conditions in the South. The attendance at the conference grew so large that it finally had to be extended over two days, the first being devoted to the farmers, the second to the students and teachers. It is now divided into the Farmers' and Workers' conference.

There is an agent employed by the school whose duties are to organize local conferences in different communities and visit the ones already established in order to encourage them in their work. There were about eighty-one local organizations of this character in 1905. A plantation settlement was established in 1893. It is eight miles from Tuskegee and represents an attempt on the part of Mrs. Washington to adapt the methods of the University Settlement to the needs of the people who live in primitive conditions on the large plantations in the black belt.

There is also what is known as rural extension work intended to encourage negroes in the country districts to secure better school houses and maintain longer school terms.

Model Negro Village.

There is a model negro village just beyond the limits of the school grounds. A Village Improvement Association conducts its affairs. This organization collects a voluntary poll and property tax which it uses to maintain the streets. The institute pays for the lighting and is interested in the water supply. A local Negro Business League has been formed in the town and county to encourage the industrial and economic improvement of the people there. A Farmers' Institute was established in 1897 at which lectures and demonstrations covering the principles of agriculture are given and in conjunction with it there is a short course in that subject which takes from four to six weeks and is entirely practical. The library in 1905 contained 12,000 books. A special effort is being made to obtain for it those books and pamphlets which relate to Africa and the negro in the hope of making Tuskegee eventually a center of information on the negro and negro history.

INNOCENT IN TRACTION SLEEPERS.

Innovations in the way of sleeping cars are being used on the McKinley traction system from Decatur to St. Louis. The cars, which cost \$25,000 apiece, are described by a writer in the Tradesman of Chattanooga. He says: "To enter one of these cars in daytime is to be used in case of fire; also the iron man and saw in case of a wreck. At the rear of the car is an electric cigar lighter and the automatic flushing cuspidor. The lead drinking water and just beyond the lavatory where the wash water is electrically heated. In the opposite end is found the ladies' toilet, where in addition to all the comforts provided for the gentlemen there is an electric curling iron. In fact, the car is propelled, cooled, lighted, heated by electricity and all the conveniences thus supplied. The cars weigh about seventy tons and have four 150-horsepower motors, equal to 600 total horsepower, with a

record speed capacity of seventy miles an hour. So much for the car by day. Darkness brings many changes, so night in this case shifts the scenery and this is what happens: Imagine, with the writer, if you will, the chairs filled with passengers. Retiring time fast approaching and the "sand man" has laid claim to the tired and sleepy children. Someone presses the electric button and the white be-decked porter responds. Like magic the chairs are transformed, the heretofore unnoticed upper berth is lowered from which the required bedding is procured and placed in position. Then the porter, with a touch, divides the carpet at a convenient appointed place and from beneath the car floor begins to draw therefrom what resembles the roll top of a desk, which is drawn to the grill work at the roof of the car, where it is securely locked. The four

sides are made complete, enclosing the berth and its occupant in a neat room with heavy, drawn curtains that securely button over the door. The interior of these staterooms is of several colors. The inside of the roller walls is lined with stunning shades of tapestry. For instance, the pink, green, orange and blue rooms.

When the berth is made up it is full six feet six inches in length. At the side is a spacious accommodation for grips and luggage, while the clothing may suspend from hangers on the wall, instead of being consigned to the familiar Pullman hammock, with the result that the wearing apparel is not badly disordered and wrinkled. At the head of the berth is an electric light that makes it possible to lie at ease and read.

These same rooms may be used during the day with chairs intact, with table provided for correspondence, lunch, card playing, business conferences or bridal privacy, screening the blushing maid from public gaze.

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Titled Woman Gives Poor of Paris Benefit of New Treatment.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

PARIS, Jan. 16.—For the latest and an exceptionally interesting addition to its free dispensaries Paris is indebted to a leading member of the aristocracy, Marquise de MacMahon. With a beautiful Baroness as her chief assistant, the Marquise, who already is known for her royalist sympathies and inexhaustible charity, has thrown herself heart and soul into the work of bringing the new Quinton sea-water treatment within reach of the poorer classes. Mainly at her own expense she has caused a commodious dispensary to be built in the Rue d'Assas, the center of the industrial Grenelle quarter, where 500 patients can be treated in the course of a morning. The opening ceremony took place without any pomp last week, there being present the Marquise de MacMahon, the Baroness de la Pinsonne, who is famous for her good looks, a dozen young society women who are giving their services gratuitously as nurses, and M. Rene Quinton, with the doctors of the staff. The wonders said to have been worked by the Quinton treatment had already been passed from mouth to mouth, and an eager crowd of mothers with their sick babies stood waiting for the signal to enter.

The Marquise de MacMahon is one of the best-known figures among the French aristocracy. The late Marquis, her husband, was the nephew of the famous Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta and second President of the French Republic. The Marquis, by the way, was a devoted supporter of the Emperor Napoleon III., and remained at heart a monarchist, although his patriotism caused him to accept the new order of things and loyally and faithfully to serve the Republic.

Royalist In Sympathies.

Not so the Marquise. Her family—she is the sister of Viscount Melchior de Vogüé, the French academician—is frankly royalist, as is proved by the fact that she is the official almoner in France of the Duchess of Orleans, and as such presides over more than seventy benevolent societies which are maintained by the money of the Duchess and ladies of the Royalist party. As president of the "League of



THE MARQUISE DE MACMAHON & YOUNG SOCIETY WOMEN & M. RENE QUINTON.

TREATING LITTLE PATIENTS AT THE SEA-WATER DISPENSARY

French Women," a militant royalist league, the Marquise de MacMahon may be said to have played a political role. She is of course a fervent Catholic and during the bitter struggles over the separation of church and State, which marked the ministry of M. Emile Combes, was not afraid to "descend into the street" and "manifest" at the head of the French Women's League against the politico-religious enemy. One of these manifestations on the Place de la Concorde resulted in a hand-to-hand struggle with the police, in the course of which many ladies were arrested.

The militant marquise was the recipient of a signal honor not long ago. In recognition of her benevolence, the butchers of the ancient town of Limoges made her an honorary member of this guild. This guild still preserves its medieval character. Its members live in the Rue de la Boucherie and jealously cling to the traditional costume which has been handed down to them from their forefathers. The mar-

quise's official designation when she visits Limoges is therefore, "Bouchere Honoraire de Limoges."

Such is the woman to whom M. Rene Quinton, the creator of the sea-water treatment, was introduced a month or two ago by M. Ernest Jude, editor of the Paris *Eclair*. With her customary thoroughness the marquise interested herself in Quinton's work and soon grew enthusiastic over it. True to her principle that it is the duty of the French aristocracy to devote itself to the welfare of the people, she decided to bring the treatment within the resources of the most slender purse and make it gratuitous for the indigent.

All Paris is talking of the marvelous cures alleged effected by the discovery of M. Rene Quinton.

Method of the Cure.

Reduced to its simplest expression, the sea-water cure which M. Quinton has deduced from his analytical research consists in introducing by sub-

cutaneous injections into the enfeebled organism a serum or plasma which is nothing but perfectly pure sea water sterilized and diluted in a fixed proportion. In 1896, M. Quinton argued before the Academy of Science that living beings appeared on the globe at an epoch when the temperature was higher than it is now, and that they tend to maintain the original temperature in face of the constant cooling down of the earth. Pursuing the same line of research, M. Quinton asked himself whether animal life had not tended to maintain other original conditions over and above that of temperature. By a chain of reasoning he next argued the marine origin of all living beings or, in other words, that living beings made their first appearance in the lap of the ocean.

"Now," said M. Quinton, "is there not a tendency in all animal organisms to maintain their sea origin for the inner life of their cellular organisms, just as they tend to maintain the original temperature?" Then the savant used a series of experiments and analyses to show that this was true of all animal organisms from the lowest of the scale, such as sponges, to the highest, man himself, through the whole series of living forms: worms, molluscs, crustaceans, insects, reptiles, birds and mammals.

M. Quinton's Theory.

After seven years of patient and arduous research in his laboratory, M. Quinton came forth with the startling statement that man is a veritable sea animal, that his blood is really an oceanic liquid in which red globules bathe. All parts of our bodies are bathed in sea water, the remains of the medium in which our ancestors lived, he said. Every animal organism, whether worm, dog, horse or man, is composed of sea water to one-third of its weight, of real sea water, in which all the living cells bathe and breathe, secrete and excrete. A man of 168 pounds contains fifty-six pounds of sea water. This sea water is the vital liquid of the organic cells, the liquid without

which life would be literally impossible. The cells constituting the organism continue to live under the aquatic conditions of their first origin, just as in an aquarium fish life is impossible without sea water, so the life of our organic cells is impossible without this sea water of which we are constituted.

M. Quinton, by way of proof, took a dog and bled it to the last drop of blood in its veins. The animal, it is related, lay on the operating table to all appearance dead. Then the operator injected a quantity of sea water, equal to that of the blood lost, whereupon the dog revived and was soon running about as though the operation had never taken place. In his conference at the Sorbonne M. Quinton projected on the limelight screen a photograph of the dog in question, taken four years after the above experiment was performed.

By M. Quinton's theory every malady is a poisoning of the blood due to a waste formed. The organism suffers from this modification of its natural

medium. The injection of sea water purifies this polluted medium just as fresh air renovates the vitiated atmosphere of a room. It is a therapeutic agent of a general kind, the plasma itself of the organic cell, he maintains.

In a Sorbonne lecture M. Quinton dealt solely with the cases where the results are, so to speak, instantaneous. First and foremost on the list come atrophies—new-born babes suffering from the deadly green diarrhoea, unable to digest any food, and unable to retain anything. One hour after the first injection, it is stated, the baby is able to take the feeding bottle, the vomiting and diarrhoea cease and it is saved. If one reflects that 70,000 children die annually in France of gastro-enteritis, the value of successful treatment is evident.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable cures of gastro-enteritis was that of a baby which was brought to the dispensary when it was practically beyond human aid. It was unable to digest

any food. The age of the baby was four and a half months, and it weighed less than at its birth. Two hours after the first injection it was able to retain two ounces of milk, it is stated, and two days afterward its weight had been increased by half a pound.

M. Quinton showed his Sorbonne audience photographs of babies whose faces were covered with eczema on their arrival at the dispensary. A few injections sufficed to restore the faces to their normal condition, he said. Excellent results have also attended the treatment applied to other diseases, it is stated.

Many Are Treated.

M. Quinton has opened a popular dispensary close to the Montparnasse station in the midst of a crowded district. Every day for some months past you might have seen in the Rue de l'Arrivée, where the dispensary is situated, over 200 patients cross the threshold. The indigent are treated gratuitously, the others are charged fees varying from fifty centimes (ten cents) to two francs (forty cents). The dispensary consists of a vast waiting-room, four private rooms, where the injections are made, a laboratory, a weighing room and two consulting rooms. The doctors, generous and devoted propagandists of the new treatment, are Robert Simon, Pierre Laffitte, Arles, Bourgnel, Chauvin and de Lambert. The nurses, who hold the diplomas of the Red Cross, the League of the Children of France, etc., are all society ladies who give their services gratuitously.

One of the most interesting recent visitors to the dispensary in the Rue de l'Arrivée was the Duchess of Sutherland. Her grace, who was initiated into the mode of performing an injection, inquired minutely into the methods and general working of the institution and took away with her an armful of books and pamphlets. M. Quinton tells me that the Duchess declared her intention of opening a similar dispensary in Scotland. "I do not conceal from myself the difficulty of the undertaking," she remarked, "for our doctors are even more conservative than yours, but I hope to succeed."

R. FRANKLIN.

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Queer Features of Travel On England's Trunk Line To Central Africa.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

NAIROBI, British East Africa, Jan. 7.—Traveling by railway through the wilds of Central Africa! Steaming for hundreds of miles among zebras, giraffes and giraffes!

Rolling along through jungles which the rhinoceros haunts and where the lion and leopard wait for their prey!

These are some of the experiences during a trip I have just taken over the Uganda railway from Mombasa to Nairobi!

Ten years ago it took a month to cover the distance between the two points, and the whole way was on foot. I made it in less than twenty-four hours, and that in a comfortable car. The railroad fare was \$32, and I had fairly good meals on the way. The distance is over 300 miles and it is just about half the length of the railroad. Leaving here I shall continue my journey over it on to Lake Victoria, and shall land on that lake not far from the source of the Nile.

This gives you some idea of the Uganda railway, which the British completed only about five years ago. The road begins at the Indian ocean and it climbs over some of the roughest parts of the African continent before it ends at Victoria, the greatest fresh water lake of the world. Leaving the seacoast the rise of the road is almost continuous until it reaches the high plains of British East Africa. Here at Nairobi I am more than a mile above the sea, and, about fifteen miles further on at the station of Kikuyu, the road reaches an altitude 700 feet above that of Mount Washington. From there the climb is steady to a point a mile and a half above the sea, and then there is a great drop into a wide ditch-like valley 2,000 feet deep. Crossing this valley the road again rises until it is far higher than any mountain in the United States east of the Rockies. It attains an elevation of 8,300 feet, and then falls down to Lake Victoria, which is just about as high as the highest of the Alleghenies. The road was built by the British Government in less than five years and has cost altogether over \$25,000,000. It has a gauge of forty inches, rails which weigh fifty pounds to the yard, and its tracks are well laid and well ballasted. Last year something like 40,000 tons of goods and 150,000 passengers were carried over it, and its earnings were about \$500,000 more than its operating expenses. It does not yet pay any interest on the capital invested, but it is of enormous value in the way of opening up, developing and protecting the country.

Many American Bridges.

Among the most interesting features of the road are its American bridges. They cross all the great ravines between here and Lake Victoria, and every steel bar and every bolt and rivet in them were made by American workmen in American factories and taken out here and put up under the superintendence of American workmen. The way it happened was owing to John Bull's desire to have the work done quickly and cheaply and at the

same time substantially. While he had been laying the tracks from here to the sea, our bridge companies had surprised the English by putting up the steel viaduct across the Athara river, in the Egyptian Sudan, within a much shorter time and far more cheaply than the best British builders could possibly do. Therefore, when the British Government asked for bids for these Uganda bridges they sent the plans and specifications to the British and to some of our American firms as well.

The best British bids provided that the shops should have two or three years to make the steel work, and longer still to erect it in Africa. The American Bridge Company offered to complete the whole within seven months after the foundations were laid, and that at a charge of \$50 per ton, to be paid when all were in place and in working order. This price was about half that of the British estimates and the time was less than one-third that in which the eight bridges already constructed had been built, so the American company got the contract. It carried it out to the letter, and had the Government done its part the work would have been completed in the time specified. Owing to delays of one kind or another it really consumed five months longer, but it was all done within the space of one year, which was just about half the time that the British contractors asked to get their goods ready for shipment.

The British were surprised at how easily and quickly the Americans carried out their contract and how little they seemed to make of it. The civil engineer who was sent out to take charge of the construction was little more than a boy. His name was A. B. Lueter, and he had been graduated at Cornell University only a year before. In addition to him there were a Pennsylvania man named Jarrett who acted as superintendent of construction, and about twenty bridge builders and foremen from different parts of the United States. These men arrived at Mombasa in December, 1900, and they had completed their work before the following Christmas. They acted merely as superintendents and fancy workmen. All the rough labor was done by East Indians and native Africans, furnished by the British. When the road

was started the government planned to use only Africans, but they found this impossible, and therefore imported 20,000 coolies from India. These men came on contracts of from two to five years, and their wages were from four to fifteen dollars a month and rations. The native laborers were paid about 10 cents a day.

Before the American workmen arrived here a large part of the bridge material was already in Mombasa. They left one man there to see that additional materials were forwarded promptly, and came at once to the seat of action. They put up the bridges at the rate of something like one a week, and constructed the longest viaduct in sixty-nine and one-half working hours. Had it not been for the en-

forced delays on the part of the government they would have undoubtedly completed their work in seven months. As it was, what they did forms one of the wonders of civil and mechanical engineering. The bridge material was so made that its pieces fitted together like clockwork, and that notwithstanding it was put into shape away off here, thousands of miles from the place of construction and in one of the most savage parts of the world. The materials in the viaducts included about half a million feet of southern pine lumber and more than thirteen million pounds of steel. The steel was in more than one hundred thousand pieces and the heaviest pieces weighed five tons. The average weight was about one hundred pounds per piece. The greatest

care had to be taken to keep the parts together and in their own places. Every piece was numbered and those of different bridges were painted in different colors. Most of the natives here look upon steel as so much jewelry, and it was impossible to keep them from fidgeting some pieces for ear pobs and bracelets.

It was difficult to build this road on account of wild beasts. There are a hundred places along it where one might get off and start up a lion. Rhinoceros have butted the freight cars along the track, and they infest much of the country through which it goes. I was shown a station yesterday where twenty-nine Hindoos were carried off by man-eating lions. The man-eaters came right after night, and took away

one or two of the workmen from the construction camp. They were finally killed by an English overseer, who sat up with his gun and watched for them. It was not far from this station of Nairobi that a man was taken out of a special car by a lion, while it stopped over night on the sidetrack. The lion came down and the car had been left open for air, and the three men who formed its only inmates had gone to sleep. Two were in the berths and the other, who had sat up to watch, was on the floor with his gun on the wall. As the light went on he fell asleep and woke to find himself under the belly of the lion. The beast had slipped through the door. He seized the man in the lower berth and jumped out of the window, carrying him with him. The other two men followed, but they failed to discover the beast that night. The bones of the man, picked clean, were found the next day.

But come with me and take a trip on that part of the Uganda railroad, over which I have been traveling. We start at Mombasa, a little coral island in the Indian ocean. Our train carries us across a great steel bridge to the mainland, and we climb through a jungle up to the plateau. We pass bamboo trees with trunks like hogheads, bursting out at the top into branches. They make one think of the frog who tried to blow himself to the size of a bull and exploded in the attempt. We go through coconut groves, by mango trees loaded with fruit, and through plantations of bananas, whose green leaves quiver in the long breeze made by the train as it passes. Now we see a gingerbread palm, and now strange flowers and plants, the names of which we do not know. As we rise we can see the straits which separate Mombasa from the mainland, and higher still the broad expanse of the Indian ocean comes into view.

For the first one hundred miles the climb is almost steady, and we are about one-third of a mile above the sea when we reach the station at Voi. Here the country is more open; and far off in the distance one can see a patch of snow floating like a cloud. That patch is the mountain of Kilimanjaro, and its top is more than nineteen thousand feet above the sea. It is about the highest mountain on the continent, and still is not much higher than Mount Kenya, that other giant of British East Africa, which rises out of the plateau some distance north of Nairobi.

After the jungle of the coast line, the country becomes comparatively open; and it soon begins to look like parts of America where the woods have been cut away and the brush allowed to grow up in the fields. Here the land is carpeted with grass about a foot or so high, and thousands of square miles of such grass are going to waste. I saw no stock to speak of, and of that piece but little wild game. Without knowing anything about the tsetse fly and other cattle pests, I should say that the pastures back of the coast might feed many thousands of cattle and horses. The soil seems rich. It is a fat clay, of the color of well-burnt brick, which turns everything red. This dust filled our car, it coated our faces, and crept through our clothes. When we attempted to wash the water soon became a bright vermilion, and the towels upon which we dried were brick-red. My pillow, after riding all night through such dust, had changed from white to terra-cotta; and there was a Venetian red spot where my head had lain.

This is a strange thing to go to sleep in the woods and to awake finding yourself traveling over a high, treeless country, with game by the thousand gamboling along the car tracks. We awoke on the Kapiti plateau, which are

are so difficult that they must be given every advantage. On the sidewalks they should be placed not less than thirty feet apart. A good nurseryman will see that the hole is dug large enough and that proper soil is put into it.

The Louisville Park Board has studied the subject of city trees very thoroughly. For sidewalks it advises the sugar maple, pin oak, red oak, white oak, sweet gum, European and American sycamore, Norway maple, English and American linden.

To plant in yards it prefers the sugar maple, split leaf maple, pin oak, red oak and sweet gum. Many beautiful trees are omitted from these lists for various reasons. Some are not sufficiently hardy, some are always infested with caterpillars, other keep dropping leaves all summer. Those chosen for yard planting must not give too dense a shade or the grass will not grow beneath them. A tree with a very close head, when planted near the house, cuts off the light and view from the windows.

A tree should not be planted that has been topped or pruned or cut back in any way. This does not apply, of course, to fruit trees, for with them beauty is of very secondary importance. But for all trees in front yards and on the street this rule should be absolute. To be sure, if a branch has become bruised or broken it must be taken off, and a badly twisted and distinctly ugly branch may require removal; but these are unfortunate accidents. It is also true that when the roots are injured the tree will grow better if its top is cut back, so that it is best to get only small trees which can be handled entire, and one should insist most positively that this be done.

This advice is contrary to the usual practice, but it is given because only thus will the natural shape of the tree be preserved. The object in having these trees is not merely to give shade, an awning would answer the purpose much better. They are desired also for their beauty.

In some places long avenues of trees are planted to grow all of one size and shape and some are even trimmed into fantastic forms; but these things cannot be done successfully except on a large scale and by great experts. The most beautiful form for a tree—the only true artistic one—is that designed for it by nature. This proposition seems so plain that it should be self-evident, but alas! how rarely is the principle carried out!

It is better to intrust this work to a thoroughly responsible nurseryman. In the first place, only nursery-bred trees should be used, as their roots are better developed than those of wild stock. For even the most vigorous trees the conditions of life in a city

are so difficult that they must be given every advantage. On the sidewalks they should be placed not less than thirty feet apart. A good nurseryman will see that the hole is dug large enough and that proper soil is put into it.

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COMMITTEE MAKES PLEA FOR MORE TREES.



HOW TREES IMPROVE A STREET.

VISITORS from other cities invariably remark upon the number of trees which Louisville possesses and are greatly pleased with the beauty they add to the city's streets. This is one of Louisville's chief attractions, and is a strong factor in persuading strangers to remain and make their homes here.

Many people find a walk under the trees, even in a city, very soothing to tired nerves; the shade is grateful and the various greens of the foliage are restful to the eyes. In these days of ever-increasing mental activity such comforts are by no means inconsiderable. It is, therefore, well worth while to preserve what trees there are, and also to increase their number, even though the expense may be considerable.

Many of the older trees are dying and steps must be taken to replace them. Dust and smoke above ground and escaping gas below are the chief enemies of trees. Concrete sidewalks will soon be universal, and all property holders must realize the importance of leaving sufficient room for

trees. Concrete is not as porous as brick, and the roots need plenty of air and moisture. A hole two feet square is not enough for a large tree, it should have all the space possible.

In this climate young trees may be planted at any time from the middle

of October to the end of March, although the fall is the best season. Any person can stick a tree in the ground, and a majority of these will survive; but a tree is expected to last for many years, and its whole subsequent life and growth are largely de-

termined by the care with which it is transplanted. There is no economy in saving a dollar at this time when it is a question of the difference between good work and poor. The gain in the tree's vitality and beauty will repay a hundredfold the small additional cost.

It is better to intrust this work to a thoroughly responsible nurseryman. In the first place, only nursery-bred trees should be used, as their roots are better developed than those of wild stock. For even the most vigorous trees the conditions of life in a city

(Concluded On Following Page.)

School for Housewives

By Marion Harland

Queer Features of Travel.

(Continued From Preceding Page.)

about a mile above the sea, and 268 miles from Mombasa. These plains are of a black, sandy loam, and they are covered with a thick grass. They look much like the Kansas or Nebraska prairie. The first time I saw them I did when the railroad was first built through them and when the buffaloes galloped along with the cars. The same conditions prevail here, save that the game is of a half-dozen big kinds, and most of it is such as you can see only in our zoological gardens at home. According to law, no shooting may be done for a mile on each side of the track, and the road has become a great game preserve two miles in width and about 600 miles long. The animals seem to know the law, and they are safe when they are near the railroad, and most of them are as quiet as our domestic beasts when in the fields.

Let me give you some notes which I made with these wild animals on all sides of me. I copy: These Kapiti plains are flat, and I am riding through vast herds of antelopes and zebras. Some of them are within pistol shot of the cars. There are fifty odd zebras feeding on the grass not 100 feet away. Their black and white stripes shine in the sunlight, and they are round, plump and beautiful. They raise their heads as the train goes by, and then continue their grazing. Further on we see antelopes, some as big as a two-year-old calf, and others the size of a goat. The little ones have horns almost as long as their bodies. There is one variety which has a white patch on its rump. This antelope looks as though it had a baby's bib tied to its stubby tail or had been splashed with a whitewash brush. Many of the antelopes are yellow or fawn colored; and some of the smaller ones are beautifully striped.

Wild Gnus and Ostriches.

Among the most curious animals to be seen are the gnus. As I write this there are some galloping along with the train. They are great beasts as big as a moose, with the horns of a cow and the mane and tail of a horse. They are sometimes called wilde-beests; they make very good hunting.

But, look, there are some ostriches. The flock contains a dozen or more birds which stand like interrogation points away off there on the plain. They turn toward the cars as we approach and then spread their wings and skim away at great speed. Griffins are frequently seen. They are more timid than the antelope, however, and are by no means so brave as the zebras.

We see more and more wild animals as we go onward. The whole region is a zoological garden; and the beasts are so protected that they are fast increasing in number. All hunting here must be done by license, and as I shall show later, it costs \$250 for the right to shoot a certain number of elephants and other big game. The only animals that one can kill without government permission are lions and leopards, and the danger is that the lion or leopard and not the man will do the killing.

Telegraph Wire, As Jewelry.

One of the great troubles that the British government had while building the Uganda railroad was to keep the natives from stealing the telegraph wires. The women use such wire as jewelry. They bind it around the legs from the ankle to the knee. They wrap it in green, yellow, red, blue, and other colors, and make it into round disks, which they tie to the lobes of their ears. They steal all sorts of railroad bolts and nuts for personal ornamentation, and brass wire and pieces of bronze are so much in demand that they will piece off cotton. Some of the men wear breech cloths, and some of the women have short skirts. Further up the line I understand they wear nothing, and at the terminal stations both men and women go about as naked as when they were born.

It is wonderful how these people mutilate themselves in order to be what they consider beautiful. The ears of many of the women are punched like elephants in order that they may hold rings of various kinds. At Voi I saw a girl with corals, each about as big as around as my little finger, put through holes in the rings of her ears. She had a great cork in each lobe, and three about that in each ear. There was a man beside her who had two long sticks in his ears; and farther up the road I saw one who had so stretched the lobe holes that a fork could thrust through them. Indeed, I have a photograph of a man carrying a jam pot in his ear. As I write I can see an ebony African with a brass collar around his neck and anklets on his legs. His only garment is a strip of calico about the waist. With him is a man with a nose ring not unlike that we use to keep pigs from rooting; and further over is a giddy, naked dandy who has three coils of galvanized telephone wire in each of his ears.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Hair Advice

A little care every day is absolutely necessary if you would have glossy locks that will stay in place. Brushing gently, but not roughly, forcing a brush through the tangles, massaging morning and night, if only for five minutes each time, and ventilating as often as possible, are the three essential treatments. Then add the shampoo as often as needed. A word of advice regarding hair pins. Do not buy wire pins. They cut and break the hairs, and are exceedingly injurious to the scalp, as the sharp points irritate it. The celluloid ones cost more, but they are the only hair pins that a woman should wear if she values her crowning glory.

TEA, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE

Coffee Served in Sitting Room After Dinner.

THERE are divers ways of making good coffee, as we shall see presently. There are also two or three ways of making chocolate, any one of which will yield a fairly palatable result.

There is but one way of making good tea!

No font in the printing office has capitals big enough to express aright the importance of that one brief sentence.

Yet the one, only and proper method of brewing the matchless decoction is so simple that Bridget-Thelma-Dinah, though twenty different kinds of a fool, ought not to err therein.

Imprimis: Have a good brand of tea.

The cheap brands are really the more expensive, since one must put twice as much in the pot as when a better quality, is used, in order to get the requisite strength in the brew.

I suspect that is the reason so many cooks resort to "stewing" the leaves to extract all that is in them.

Next, measure the tea.

"That way madness lies" for this particular housewife.

The fates who preside over the kitchen and mixing-room preserve me from the woman (it is never a man) who "has no special way of making anything!"

She will tell you complacently that "she goes by guess."

She is even pa-

standing in the kettle for an hour or so.

The water should be boiled expressly for each brew of tea, be maintained, and be poured out as soon as it reached the violent boil. The actual and active ebullition, he said, "put a bead" upon the tea.

Have the teapot hot from a plentiful dash of boiling water; put in the dry tea, cover with boiling water, and slip a cozy or other muffer over the teapot.

Leave it thus for three minutes, and add the rest of the water.

Pour a minute later into heated cups, and let the drinkers qualify it to suit themselves with cream and sugar, or with sugar and lemon, unless they prefer to "take it

straight," with nothing to deaden the flavor of the celestial herb.

Bonnie test-toppers contend that this is the only right way to drink tea. They prove the assertion by the example of the Chinese and Japanese, to whom we are indebted for the herb.

The Russians, too, who are universal tea drinkers, add nothing to the beverage except boiling water. Albeit not a teardrunkard, I yield to none in my appreciation of the value of the delicious nerve and general comforter. With Sydney

Smith, I "thank God for tea!"

What, he goes on to say, "would the world do without tea? How did it exist? I am glad I was not born before tea!"

I agree, moreover, with the poet Waller, that

"Tea does our fancy aid; Repress those vapors which the head invade, And keeps the palace of the soul serene."

But I do not boil it after the Tartar fashion, or take it clear because the Chinese prefer it thus.

I drop a lump of sugar, just one, into the cup, pour in the tea, and when the sugar melts, soften and enrich the amber fluid with real cream.

Tea left to "draw" for ten minutes to an hour is an infusion of tannic acid. The custom of extracting the tannin by long steeping is the base of the prejudice against what should be a blessing to mankind, and especially to women, the world over.

Freshly brewed tea never harmed the nerves or digestion.

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Grind Coffee at Home

A Dainty Way to Serve Chocolate

COFFEE

Here, as with tea, get the best quality, or let it alone. A blend of Mocha and Java in equal proportions is excellent.

Never buy the ground coffee that is sold in packages. Coffee factories buy both the berry and the chaff, and mix them together.

If you have no coffee-mill, see your coffee berries ground by your grocer. The better plan is to buy the roasted berries and grind as you mean to use it, first setting the quantity of coffee you need for the

time in the oven to heat and freshen before it is ground.

French, or drip coffee, is made in what used to be called "a biggin." There are other and more euphonious names for it now, and many patterns.

The principle is the same with all, except that some add to the percolation infusion, thereby increasing the strength of the coffee with each moment of standing on the grounds.

Allow a quart of freshly boiled water to an even half pint of ground coffee.

USING A STRAINER

Put the latter into the upper vessel—the strainer or filter—set the pot at the side of the range in a pan of boiling water and pour the measured water into the upper vessel, gradually, until the quart is used up.

Let it trickle through; pour from the spout of the lower pot into a hot pitcher and return to the filter. Run it through three times. Leave the coffee pot in the pan of boiling water until you are ready to pour into cups or into a silver urn or pot.

It should not boil from first to last, yet be hot.

This will make a scant quart of strong, clear coffee.

Even for those who have the poor taste to like it weak, let it be strong in the outset, and diluted with boiling water, if desired.

Black Coffee.

As served in "demitasses" after dinner is made as above, but stronger. Al-

up. Let it boil fast ten minutes; take from the fire and pour in at once about four tablespoonsful of cold water.

Some drop in a bit of ice as large as a pigeon's egg. The object is to arrest the ebullition suddenly. Set the pot in hot water for three minutes, then pour off the coffee carefully, not to disturb the grounds.

Cafe au lait is made by adding to very strong, clear coffee, half as much scalding (not boiled) milk as you have used of water in making black coffee.

Set for five minutes in boiling water and it is ready for use.

Chocolate.

Rub to a smooth paste six tablespoonsful of grated, unsweetened chocolate, with enough cold milk to moisten it well. Have ready a saucepan containing two cupsful of boiling water and the same quantity of warmed milk.

Stir into this the chocolate paste and boil, stirring often, for twenty minutes. In a double kettle. Sweeten in the cups to the drinker's taste.

Lay upon the surface of each cupful a heaping teaspoonful of whipped cream.

Milled Chocolate.

This is the French epicure's favorite breakfast beverage. Rub the chocolate to a paste with cold water and put it over the fire in the water alone.

Boil, and stir for twenty minutes; turn into a heated bowl, or a tall glass egg-beater, and beat with an egg-whip for five minutes. Return to the saucepan, add the hot milk and cook for five minutes longer.

Crown each cupful with whipped cream in serving.

Cocoa.

Is a milder, and, some say, a more nutritious form of chocolate than that made from the chocolate bean. Work four tablespoonsful into a paste with

cold milk, and boil for ten minutes in hot water (about a pint) before adding two cupsful of milk.

Boil two minutes longer.

The addition of a little cream to each cupful is an improvement.

Beloved of our grandparents and still preferred to the French coffee by some persons who fancy it has more "body" and richness than the more modern variety.

Allow half a pint of ground coffee to a quart of boiling water. Beat the white of an egg light and mix it with a crushed egg shell. Stir these into the dry coffee, wet to a stiff paste with a little cold water and put into the boiler.

Add the boiling water gradually, stirring all the time, and set over the fire. Stir down from the sides as it boils.

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THE HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

IN AN issue of the exchange, two weeks ago, we noticed an inquiry from Mrs. J. M. L. of Louisville, Ky., asking for a recipe for a corn bread.

We have a pair of silk portieres, which were made by a friend of mine, and then sent to the address I inclose to be made.

They have proved so satisfactory that I have no more to say about them. I have no more to say about them. I have no more to say about them.

One of the most interesting of the letters of the week is that from Mrs. J. M. L. of Louisville, Ky., asking for a recipe for a corn bread.

I am holding the address of the friendly writer, and that of the weaver who made them, in case either may be required by "Mrs. J. M. L."

And it may well be that other workers upon silk portieres may wish to be further informed with regard to some, or all parts of the manufacture.

Corn Bread

Will some kind southern sister tell me how to make corn bread? My husband was "raised" down in Dixie and wants to know how to make it.

What I want to know how to make it. He says, "What is it after the good old-fashioned corn bread that is so common down south?"

I will tell you, if it is desired, send a recipe for a corn bread and cold cure that is sure to be successful.

The disease is fearfully prevalent just now.

Now as to the corn bread! Does it really and truly taste as good to John as it did when he was a boy?

A boy who was hollow down to the heels, and as hungry within an hour after he had eaten twelve big buckwheat cakes with sausage and syrup

to match, as if he had not had so much, as a crust for twenty-four hours?

The dumplings he swallowed and swallowed with ease then would be like paying stones to the man's stomach.

I have known his brother Dixie-it pronounce the salt cake he used to wash down greedily with buttermilk forty years ago—"a vile mess," and the "poor" without which he could not have enjoyed his dinner in that far-off time, as "only fit for chicken feed."

These are, other appetites! We will for the sake of argument, suppose that John's grown-up tastes have not changed in twenty years. May I as his wife's well-wisher and

one who, like himself, was "raised" at the South, take a hand on the corn bread question?

This was the way my old coffee-colored, many-made cornmeal pone was made: A quart of water-ground cornmeal was wet up with cold water, salted to taste (some cooks put in no salt), shortened with a little melted lard or dripping, and formed with the hands into thin, oblong cakes. These were laid upon a well-greased pan or griddle or "hoe" and baked rapidly.

The practiced cook moulded the dough into oval mounds, shaping them dexterously and lightly by tossing the dough over and over.

The pone is served hot, and broken, never cut.

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CORRESPONDENCE PAGE OF FASHIONS & BEAUTY

Entertaining After the Play

THE after-theater supper, one of the most delightful of modern hospitalities, is a much more simple function than the uninitiated imagine. If some member of the family remains at home it presents no problem whatever.

If the hostess is a member of the theater party, she should not depend upon a sleepy servant to prepare for the return of her guests, but should start for the theater with the feeling that all things are ready for the late supper. Her table should be set, olives, salted nuts, celery and other relishes should be placed in dishes just ready to set on the table. Both the olives and the celery should be iced.

The sandwiches should be made in the afternoon, covered with a damp cloth and packed in a box. The coffee should be ground or pulverized ready for use, the salad mixed, and placed on ice, and the chafing dish for cooking the one hot dish should be set forth, with plenty of alcohol at hand. Even the hostess without a servant can set forth such a feast in a few moments after the return from the theater, and while her guests are removing their wraps and still discussing the play.

The two most important features are the entree to be prepared in the chafing dish and the coffee. Both should be piping hot and very savory. A course-meal after the theater is in rather bad taste. Good coffee, tasty sandwiches, a salad or plenty of relishes, with some delicious chafing dish mixture is ample. Men, in particular, dislike sweets after the play. Here are some chafing dish recipes worth trying:

Oyster Sauté.—Take four cups of milk and add to it a slice of onion, two stalks of celery, two pieces of mace, a sprig of parsley and a bay leaf. Scald the milk with these ingredients in it. Remove the seasoning and add the strained liquor from a quart of oysters, add salt and pepper, two tablespoons of butter, creamed with two of flour. Cook all this together, and then add the oysters and cook until the edges curl up. Then serve immediately.

Oyster Roly-Poly.—Cut even slices of cold turkey, chicken or duck. Over each strip place a slice of bacon cut very thin, and on top of the bacon place a large oyster. Roll these up and tie securely with thin white cord or strong white thread. Season with salt and pepper and place in a very hot pan with an ample supply of melted butter. Put the cover on the chafing dish and let them fry long enough to cook the bacon, basting them frequently with the melted butter. Serve with a sprig of parsley or watercress, and pour over them a little of the brown butter which has been thickened with a dash of flour.

Oyster Poutlette.—Take two dozen oysters and scald them in their own liquor. Put into the pan two tablespoons of butter, and when melted add four tablespoons of flour, and beat until perfectly smooth. Now add the oyster juice, with one cup of cream, pepper and salt and a dash of nutmeg. If the flavor is liked. Take off the pan and when a little cool stir in the beaten yolks of four eggs and return to the fire, stirring constantly until thick. Drop the oysters in for a moment and pour out immediately and serve.

Lobster Newberg.—Cut the meat of one large lobster in small cubes. Melt in the pan one tablespoon of butter, half cup of sherry, then add the lobster meat and let it cook for at least ten minutes. Take the yolks of three eggs and beat thoroughly, add to them one tablespoon of rich cream. Add a cup of cream to the lobster at the end of the ten minutes, add pepper and salt and let it cook until it boils up in bubbles. At the last minute stir in the eggs and serve immediately.

Creamed Shrimps.—A reliable brand of canned shrimps will be suitable for this dish. Take one tablespoon of butter, and cream it with the same amount of flour, add one teaspoon of rich cream, a dash of red pepper, a little lemon juice, and enough tomato sauce to color it a little. Put all this into the chafing dish and let it come to a boil, being sure to stir constantly. Add a good half pound of shrimps which have been picked into small bits, boil up once and serve on hot buttered crackers.

Hot Cheese Sandwiches.—Slice white bread very thin and cut in rounds with a biscuit cutter. Bread that is a day or two old is best for this purpose. Put a thick layer of grated cheese between two slices, making a sandwich, sprinkle with salt and a dash of cayenne pepper and press them well together. Fry these sandwiches a delicate brown on each side, using olive oil instead of butter, which must be boiling when you put in the sandwiches. Serve very hot.

Welsh Rarebit.—Put a tablespoon of butter in the chafing dish pan, add to it two pounds of sharp cheese, chopped in a large pinch of salt, a liberal dash of cayenne pepper, a tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce, and stir constantly until thoroughly melted. Then add a wine glass of porter or ale and a teaspoonful of dry mustard and stir until it bubbles. Serve on hot toast.

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Party Styles For Little Folks.

STYLES in party raiment for children are almost as pronounced these days as the modes prepared for their elders. The dainty little frocks and suits which were in style a year or two back, little dresses that suggested Kate Greenaway, or tiny silk costumes for girls and Lord Mountbatten velvet suits for boys have quite disappeared.

This season the party frocks for little girls are almost invariably of wash material, made on simple designs and trimmed, like their elder sisters' gowns, in as much handwork as the home-sewer can execute. The boys, on the other hand, wear much more mannish suits, and as soon as a boy steps from the white pique and flannel stage he has his smooth-finished, dark cloth suit for afternoon parties and a dress suit with Tuxedo coat, just like papa's, for evening wear. These diminutive dress suits are simply irresistible and make the boys blessed with such possessions look delightfully grown-up. With the dress suits go plain white shirts with tiny standing collars and white ties, in say nothing of black patent leather pumps. With the afternoon suit of fine blue or black cloth may be worn either a plain stiff white shirt or a plaited shirt with a turn-over collar and dark string tie. The patent leather pumps are absolutely essential for either afternoon or evening.

Another striking feature of the boy's appearance at parties this season is the mannish cut of his hair. Curls are not worn even by boys of four or five. The box or square cut so popular last season has given place to a short cut with part on the side, precisely like a grown-up's, and it goes without saying that this state of affairs greatly pleases the youngsters, who from the moment they realize what is expected of masculinity by other members of their sex, hate curls, "bangs" and other girlish treatment of the hair.

And, while on this topic, a word of warning to the mother of the little moon-faced girl. Do not box her hair, tutting it straight and even all around her wee, chubby face. It exaggerates her plumpness and detracts from her height. The thin child can stand this style of cutting and dressing the hair, but for either stout of thin girls, braids or curls are much more becoming. Do not draw the hair back tightly, to bring the features into undue prominence, but fluff it lightly, make a soft suggestion of a pompadour by fastening it on the top of the head with a fluffy bow of ribbon. Then either curl the back hair or braid it loosely and finish the two braids with bows to match that on the pompadour. If the hair does not curl naturally, do not use the irons, but moisten the hair slightly with alcohol and wind on rags over night. When dressing the child for the party, brush these artificial curls over your finger and they will be most effective. Do not moisten with water. This is apt to make the hair smell musty or sour.

But to return to fashions proper. The combination of white hosiery with black slippers is much seen. Little girls wear both patent leather and beaded kid slippers. Only very wee toddlers under five wear stockings and slippers in pale pink or blue.

Wash fabrics lead everything else for making little party frocks, and more embroidery than lace is seen. When lace is employed at all, it is as insertion to set off strips of hand-run tucks or hand-embroidery, and is very fine and narrow, in French or German Val. Edgings all show the influence of English eyelot work, with scallops everywhere. The sheer materials, like batiste, Persian lawn, handkerchief linen, fine Swiss and French dimity with a tiny cord are much used for the smaller fry. Pique is considered too heavy for little girls, and white China silk, once so popular for little party frocks, is quite eclipsed by the materials which will tub and take just a suggestion of starch.

Very few empire styles are offered for small girls, despite the effort made to popularize them. The most prevalent designs are the French frock, with long waist and single or double bouffants, and the yoke dress with or without a bertha, according to the build of the wearer. The stout girl should never be forced to wear a bertha, while for the thin, angular girl it is just the thing. It is on the bertha, yoke, neckband and tiny sleeves that most of the handwork appears. The skirt sections are apt to be quite plain, or finished with scallops, insertion or hemstitching.

The little French frock shown is made from plain and embroidered Swiss. The deep edging is for the double bouffants which form the skirt. This design is suitable for a girl from four to twelve years. For party wear, the neck is cut square with a tucked section down the front, outlined by embroidered bretelles. The double bouffants are most becoming to a slender child, and it will be noted that the sash is not permitted to sag, being held in place by strings of insertion, like belt.

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FRENCH PARTY FROCK IN PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SWISS.

Muslin Curtains As Air Purifiers.

DR. JOHN BROWN, the medical officer of health at Baccup, has drawn attention to the usefulness of muslin curtains in filtering the air of rooms from the solid particles in it, says the Lancet. The amount of solid matter removed from the air by muslin window curtains has surprised him, and it is common knowledge in the Northern manufacturing towns that in dark, foggy weather they are no sooner up than they are dirty enough to come down again. As he says, they are cheap and easily washed and should be changed frequently.

One condition he advocates, but does not insist on, is that they should not be dressed or ironed. The advocates of neatness and trimness would assent to this unwillingly. He says it would conduce to the healthfulness of our homes if all air linets had muslin filters.

It is interesting, and in a sense pathetic, to see the struggle kept up in our manufacturing districts against the evil effects of the polluted air on the plants and flowers, which the cottagers cherish with a devotion they cannot be felt more earnestly by those who live in places comparatively free from smoke and dust.

Dr. Brown therefore advocates the use of muslin to filter the air for greenhouses, for though gaseous impurities could not be removed there would be a distinct gain by excluding the solid particles. It cannot be supposed that the air is completely filtered from even the finest suspended impurities by muslin, still it is an advantage that our homes are saved from some proportion of irritating blacks and dust.

Suggestions For the Housewife.

TO keep linoleum bright use sweet milk in water to wash it. To brighten old lamp burners boil fifteen minutes in buttermilk. Outside leaves of lettuce, if boiled, drained and chopped, and served on toast, like spinach, are delicious.

To clean bronze wash the surface with pulverized whiting, then rub with paste of plumbago and saffron and heat the article before a slow fire. Brass or copper may be easily cleaned by rubbing with a wet, soapy rag dipped in powdered bath brick. Polish afterward with a soft, dry cloth or newspaper.

When boiling bacon or ham add a little vinegar and two or three cloves to the water and leave the bacon in after until the water is cold. The flavor will be delicious.

When roasting meat, if there is danger of its becoming too brown, place a basin of water in the oven. The steam from the water will prevent the meat from scorching and it will cook better. When using beef or mutton dripping instead of butter for pastry try beating it to a cream with a squeeze of lemon juice. This will take away the taste that some people object to in dripping-made pastry and make it beautifully light and crisp. (Chicago News.)

Pleasing and Diveriting Games

IN THE larger cities amusing youth, full guests at parties has become a fine art, and one at which bright young girls make quite comfortable incomes. Sometimes these girls take entire charge of parties for children, from getting out the invitations to buying wee prizes, planning games and setting forth the feast. Again they arrange the amusement features only, sometimes adding to a gift for leading different games the delightful art of telling stories that hold children spellbound.

When a party is to be given for the younger members of the family circle and a professional entertainer is beyond the family purse, then the older girls can show real talent in helping mother plan the function which is the event of the year to the smaller fry.

Nowadays a few refreshments and one's best clothes do not constitute a children's party. Plans are laid as carefully as for a card party or dance for the older folk. Prizes are provided, and above all things the methods of amusing are not left to the last moment, with sublime faith in an inspiration to be furnished by the children themselves. Children who are splendid leaders on outdoor playgrounds become perfectly paralyzed and stupid when clad in their best raiment and gurned loose in a parlor.

There are a number of old-fashioned games to which the present generation has never been introduced, and they are worth trying at your next juvenile gathering.

For instance, there is what your mothers used to call "Hitting the Pig," a most inelegant title, but a trial of skill which all children will enjoy. Spread upon the floor a big square of canvas or a sheet, and suspend from the ceiling or the center of an opening for folding doors, directly over the middle of the covering, an ordinary paper bag filled with tiny pretzels and animal crackers, popcorn or broken or clear candies. Have the string long enough so that the bag will swing easily. Place a child about six feet from the bag with his eyes blind-folded. Place in his hand a stout cane, turn him around three times and bid him take four steps forward and then hit the "pig." Nine chances out of ten he will strike in directly the opposite direction, and all the children will shout with glee.

He has three chances, and failing to burst the bag, must yield the stick to some other child. When the stick finally strikes the bag the latter will burst, and the children are permitted to scramble for the shower of good things. Several of these bags will be required, and they should be low enough for all the children to have a fair chance.

Prize games of all sorts appeal to children, and for these prizes raid the five and ten cent stores. You will be surprised at the number of pretty little things you can pick up for five cents, from rubber balls and whistling balloons for the little tots to nice paint books, boxes of dominoes, etc., for those a trifle older. A variation on the old fishpond idea is this: Cover a clothes basket, or tub, or large bowl, according to the number of your little guests, with tissue or other thin paper, in which small round holes have been cut. Through each hole run a string. These may be of different lengths and colors, and the end of each is attached to a small prize or present in the receptacle. Each child chooses his string, but can judge nothing of the prize to be drawn by the length or thickness of the string, and then, when they all pull together, the paper covering flies into a hundred pieces and out pop the prizes.

Another game, for which only two prizes are provided, is the peanut hunt. For this, hide peanuts in every conceivable place on the lower floor, behind pictures, in the tufting of chairs, in dark corners of the carved furniture, etc. The children are then instructed to hunt, taking care not to touch brick-a-bac or vases, where no nuts must be hidden. This will keep them busy for, perhaps ten minutes, then the nuts are counted, and the one who has found the most nuts receives the first prize, while the child standing next on the list receives a consolation prize. These can be penknives with wee figures on them made with peanut heads and gray flannel or silk skirts.

A game not unlike "I Spy" is "Monkey in Sight." All the little guests but one are banished from the parlor or living room, and then the child who is "it" hides where it can be plainly seen by sharp eyes, yet is in a shadow or on a self-tone surface, a dark parav or very fair, dark surface.

The children are then instructed not to pick up the penny when they see it, but to walk far from it or look in another direction after saying "Monkey in Sight." All must eventually find the "monkey" or acknowledge defeat, which draws the game out better than "I Spy." The one who said "Monkey in sight" first is "it" for the next turn.

A game which will create no end of fun with children of medium years, from eight to twelve, is to stretch a strip of sheeting or thick paper in a doorway and gather half the children on one side and half on the other, so that neither side can see so much as the feet or topknobs of those on the other side. Then make a small hole in the sheet or paper and let the boys and girls on one side stick just their noses through the hole, while those on the other side must guess "who's who" from just a glimpse of this single feature.

Prudence Standish.

Toothsome Cakes For Juvenile Guests.

HAVE what you will for refreshments at a children's party, but the cakes, with their many-bued loings, invariably crown the feast. As the icing is so important, prepare all your cakes for this delicious covering, then make a boiled icing, dividing it into portions, to be colored brown with chocolate pink with carmine, green with strong spinach juice (or, better still, the harmless vegetable dye which you can secure at any first-class drug or grocery store), yellow with orange juice and grated rind. An excellent recipe for boiled icing is this: Boil a pint of granulated sugar with half a pint of water until its spits a thread. Have ready the whites of two eggs beaten very stiff, and add the boiled sugar slowly, stirring and beating until it is thick and creamy. Ice the cakes before the mixture is cold. Boiled icing is less sickening and sweeter than that made from pulverized sugar, ice water and white of egg.

Tiny Pound Cakes. An excellent cake mixture which can be baked in one big sheet, then cut into fancy shapes and iced is this: Cream together three-fourths of a cup of butter and one of granulated sugar. Add four eggs, beating them in one at a time, one cup of flour in which one teaspoonful of baking powder has been sifted, a dash of salt and preferred flavoring.

Sheet Sponge Cake. This, too, can be cut into fancy shapes and iced all over, to please childish eyes. Into two cups of pulverized or granulated sugar beat the yolks of six eggs, one at a time, add beat the mixture briskly for about two minutes after adding each egg. Then stir in two cups of sifted flour, into which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been stirred, and at the last whip in lightly the whites of the eggs and a teaspoonful of vanilla.

Chocolate Cookies. Melt one cup of grated chocolate. Beat together one small cup of butter and two of sugar until creamy. Add the yolks and whites of four eggs beaten together, then the melted chocolate and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Lastly stir in three cups of sifted flour with one teaspoon of baking powder. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

Hickory Nut Cakes. Have ready one

cup of hickory nuts, chopped very fine. Mix together one cup of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of flour, a pinch of salt and the nut meats. Drop a teaspoonful at a time on buttered tins and bake a rich brown, but be careful not to burn.

Dolly Varden Cake. This contrast in layers always pleases children. Have ready one cup of chopped and seeded raisins, one-half cup of currants, one small piece of citron, chopped, one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg, and one tablespoonful of molasses. Stand aside until needed. Beat to a cream two cups of sugar with two-thirds of a cup of butter. Add slowly one cup of sweet milk, the yolks of three eggs beaten light, three cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of lemon extract, and the whites of three eggs beaten stiff. Divide this batter into two portions and bake half of it in two square layer tins. To the other half add the molasses and fruits mentioned above and bake in same sized tins. Put the cake together with white and dark layers alternating and use boiled frosting.

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SUIT TO SET ASIDE CONTROL

Bill of Equity Against the
Union Pacific.

Harriman Merger Violative
of Sherman Act.

No Avowed Intention of
Criminal Prosecution.

MR. BONAPARTE'S STATEMENT

Washington, Jan. 25.—Attorney General Bonaparte today directed that a bill in equity be filed to set aside the control by the Union Pacific Railroad Company and its subsidiary corporations of the Southern Pacific and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake roads; also to have declared illegal the ownership by the Union Pacific or the Oregon Short Line of stock in the Santa Fe, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, all of said lines being competitors of the Union Pacific.

The Attorney General today issued an official statement to this effect and after referring to the extended investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission into the relations existing between the various lines of road engaged in transcontinental traffic says:

"A Substantial Monopoly."

"The department regards the suit as of first importance, as it is sought by means thereof to break up a substantial monopoly of the transportation business of the country between the Missouri river on the east and the entire Pacific coast south of Portland on the west."

"Aside from the railway companies mentioned the other defendants in the suit are the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, which is the depository of all the stock of the San Pedro road under a contract by which it is required to give proxies to such persons as may be named by Mr. Harriman and Mr. Clark for a period of years."

Individual Defendants.

There are also the following individual defendants who are alleged to have conceived and carried out the conspiracy complained of, to wit: E. H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, James Stillman, Henry C. Frick, Henry H. Rogers and William A. Clark. While naming the individual defendants the statement makes no mention of any intention to prosecute any of these officials personally in any criminal proceeding.

The statement continues:

"It appears by the testimony in the possession of the department that a combination was formed about the beginning of the year 1901 by Mr. E. H. Harriman, of New York, the president and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific, and certain of his associates, for the purpose of obtaining a monopoly of all transcontinental transportation business. The first move made was the acquisition of sufficient stock of the Southern Pacific Company to insure its control. That company owned a line of railroad extending from New Orleans and points in Texas on tidewater through California to Portland, Ore.; also another line from Ogden, Utah, to San Francisco. The Southern Pacific has been for years one of the principal competitors of the Union Pacific. As the result of such control by stock ownership the management of the two companies have been amalgamated, and since 1902 a majority of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific have been members of the board of directors of the Union Pacific. Competition between the two companies has been substantially eliminated."

Harassing Litigation.

"The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad was projected as an independent line by Mr. W. A. Clark and his associates to run from San Pedro on tidewater in California through Los Angeles to Salt Lake City, having connection at that point with the Union Pacific and with the Gould system. After the work of construction was in progress the parties in control of the Union Pacific by means of harassing litigation, designed to prevent the acquisition of necessary right of way and by threats of paralleling the line if constructed, so as to render the same unprofitable, and by other means, induced Clark and his associates to abandon the scheme of an independent road and to join with the Oregon Short Line, taking over certain track owned and controlled by that company in Southern Utah and Eastern Nevada, and giving to the Oregon Short Line an equal stock interest in the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake road with that held by Clark and his associates. In addition traffic agreements and contracts were made between the San Pedro and various corporations included the Harriman system, so-called, which deprives the San Pedro of its independence and makes it in effect a part of the same system."

The Santa Fe Road.

"As to the Santa Fe, which is a com-

LITTLE JOKES ON BIG BOOMS

Presidential Aspirants In
the Limelight.

GRIDIRON CLUB ENTERTAINS
DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

CANDIDATES TAKEN OFF IN
RIES OF SONGS.

MORE UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS.

Washington, Jan. 25.—It was a "grand political rally and barbecue in the hall of the Willard House." That was the official description of the twenty-third annual winter dinner tendered to-night by the Gridiron Club to as many of its friends as could conveniently be seated at the flower-decked tables in the great ball room of the New Willard Hotel. Chaffs, jokes, puns and pointed remarks with splashes of beautiful coloring, made by the red poinsettia and other winter blooming plants, had transformed the handsome room into a bower of floral beauty.

"The Booms," which was read with admirable effect. This attracted attention to a unique decorative effect, consisting of a dozen or more parti-colored balloons, which floated over the banquet tables as typical Presidential booms of some of the candidates.

During one period of the banquet songs and jests were hushed while eloquent tribute was paid to the memory of Charles Emory Smith, whose death, only a few days ago, prevented him from being present at this dinner as one of the Gridiron Club's guests of honor.

Miss Democracy Appears.

"Miss Democracy" appeared at the door of the banquet hall in the midst of the proceedings and greeted the guests with a warm welcome.

Among those present were: President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon, Secretary of the Navy, William D. Bayne, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, Nathan Frank, St. Louis; C. C. Glover, Washington, D. C.; Judge Gray, Delaware; the Rev. Richard D. Harlan, Chicago; Judge Harmon, Cincinnati; W. E. Haskell, Boston; Herold M. E. Ingham, Cincinnati; Frank B. Kellogg, St. Paul; James Keely, Chicago Tribune; John J. Knapp, Commander U. S. N.; E. G. Loring, Secretary of the Lewis Publishing Company, St. Louis; John J. McCook, New York; John T. McCutcheon, Chicago Tribune; Eugene Meyer, Jr., New York; William J. Oliver, Knoxville, Tenn.; Ralph Pulitzer, New York World; James B. Reynolds, New York Herald; W. B. Spencer, U. S. N.; W. B. Ridgely, Controller of the Currency; the Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., Washington; John A. Sletcher, Leslie's Weekly; Doleyan Smith, Indianapolis News; H. B. Spender, Southern railway; Henry L. Stoddard, Evening Mail, New York; Taylor, Southern railway; Oakleigh Thorne, New York; Charles A. Towne, New York; J. J. Wilber, Associated Press.

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President Inaugurated.

One of the impressive features of the dinner was the inauguration of the new president of the club, James S. Henry, of the Philadelphia Press. During the evening songs were sung to the President, songs to the candidates for President, and they were all collected songs, full of jollity and with not a sting or a bite in any of them.

Indeed, the campaign song book, which, with the "court journal," constituted the literary features of the evening, afforded not only the candidates themselves, but all of the guests a lot of food for thought. On the cover of the song book were the elephant and the donkey singing as if they really meant it. This song book was the souvenir of the banquet and was "dedicated" to the candidate who stays put.

All of the sixteen or more candidates were deftly and humorously treated in song, each of the musical productions being illustrated by a clever cartoon intended in the best of humor to "hit off" the candidate's particular foible.

Former Banished.

Among the announcements contained in the court journal were the following:

"Mild Had Foraker is hereby banished forever from these realms of account of political discontent and pernicious activity."

"The following names, by imperial order, have been added to the list of undesirable citizens:

"Charles Evans Hughes.

"John Keen, Jr., (for frivolity).

"Willard H. Brownson.

"Charles Dick.

"Jacob H. Gallinger."

A particular feature of the "court journal" was the "parody on the Bells," by Edgar Allen Poe, entitled,

"QUIDA," WORLD-FAMED NOVELIST,
DIES IN MOST DISTRESSING POVERTY

Expires In Arms of Old Servant Woman—Was Old, Almost Blind and Often Unable To Pay For a Night's Lodging.

Florence, Italy, Jan. 25.—"Quida" (Louis de la Ramee), the novelist, died to-day at Viareggio after an illness extending over a long period. She died in most distressing poverty, her only attendant being an old servant woman in whose arms she expired.

"Quida" was completely blind of one eye and the other eye was badly affected because of exposure and privation. During the last few months of her life she was compelled at times to sleep in the open air when unable to pay for a night's lodging. The immediate cause of death is set down as asthma, complicated by heart disease.

"Quida" had a passionate fondness for dogs, and up to the last was surrounded by many of them, depriving herself of even the necessities of life in order to feed them.

The Minister of Instruction had sent her money on several occasions and recently considerable contributions had been subscribed for her aid.

Louise de la Ramee was a British novelist of French extraction. She was born at Bury St. Edmunds about 1860. Her pseudonym "Quida" was due to her childish mispronunciation of "Louisa." Her best-known novel, "Under Two Flags," was written in 1887, and was dramatized only recently.

"Quida" had lived for a long time past near Florence, and her death occurred not far from the beach where the poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley, was drowned. Early last summer attention was called through dispatches to the London papers to "Quida's" poverty. Marie Corelli started a fund for her benefit, and subscriptions were made to several other funds in her behalf, but "Quida" announced her intention of refusing the charity. Reports regarding her ill-health also were published about the same time, but later she appeared to regain her health, and expressed indignation at the obtrusive curiosity of tourists and correspondents who began to swarm around her home.

GUNBOAT PADUCAH

Leaves New Orleans for Hayti by Way of Guantanamo.

Washington, Jan. 25.—A cablegram received at the State Department to-day from American Minister Furness at Port Au Prince, Hayti, states that the local authorities have permitted a Dutch vessel to pass through the blockade of the Gulf of Gonaves and sail for New York. It is understood that the blockade will not be enforced against vessels loaded with nothing more than the usual mercantile goods. The Haytian warship Centaure has gone from Port Au Prince to Gonaves to maintain the blockade at that point.

The gunboat Paducah left New Orleans to-day for Hayti. She will stop at Guantanamo for final orders. It will take about six days to get to the island. The probability is that Port Au Prince will be the headquarters of the vessel during her stay in Haytian waters.

WOMAN IN FAMOUS JESTER CASE DIES.

Neilhan, Okla., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Julia Hill, the divorced wife of Alexander Jester, who was tried in Missouri ten years ago for the murder of Charles Gates and acquitted, died here to-day aged fifty-eight years. She was married to Jester in Denton, Tex., thirty-five years ago, Jester being known as W. A. Hill. Jester treated his wife so cruelly that she obtained a divorce. He was preparing to marry again, and his conduct so enraged his sister that she informed John W. Gates, the iron millionaire, that W. A. Hill was Alexander Jester, the alleged murderer of Gates' brother, Charles. Jester was arrested and prosecuted until all the energy that John W. Gates was capable of, but owing to the lapse of time since the murder the State failed to prove its case. Jester died in Shawnee, Okla., several years ago.

Girl Dies of Lockjaw.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Jan. 25.—Hallie, the five-year-old daughter of Charles Rogers, a prominent farmer of near town, died this morning of lockjaw caused by cutting off a toe with an axe two weeks ago.

Grand Jury Enjoined From Indicting Actors.

Judge McPherson Issues Temporary Injunction in Sunday Cases at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25.—An order restraining the grand jury from returning indictments to-day against actors at local theaters for the performances given last Sunday, were issued by Judge McPherson late to-day. Judge McPherson set the hearing to determine if an injunction shall issue for Tuesday next.

The question involved is whether the Judge or the Marshal of the Criminal Court has a right to draw the grand jury. It is alleged that the present grand jury was illegally drawn and that its acts are illegal.

Revolution Put Out of Business

JEAN JUMEAU, ITS LEADER, IS SHOT TO DEATH.

GONAVES OCCUPIED BY A GOVERNMENT FORCE.

SHORT HORSE SOON CURRIED.

Port Au Prince, Jan. 25.—The revolution has been suppressed. Jean Jumeau, the leader of the movement, was captured at Desalines, a little hamlet close to Gonaves and was at once shot to death by the Government troops that made him prisoner. Gonaves has been occupied by a Government force.

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Cut-Price Clearance

In Every Department.

Boys' and Overcoats

\$5.00 and \$6.00 Suits

\$3.50

SUITS, in Norfolk and double-breasted belt styles and the regular double-breasted styles; plain or bloomer trousers; sizes 6 to 17.

OVERCOATS, in regular lengths; sizes 10 to 18; blacks, blues, grays and mixtures. Also reffers and Russian overcoats in all sizes and materials.

Youths' Suits and Overcoats

\$12.50 and \$15.00

\$10

SUITS, in cassimeres, Scotch and cheviots; blues, blacks and fancy patterns; sizes 14 to 19; right up-to-date in style.

OVERCOATS, of gray, black and blue friezes and Scotch mixtures; sizes 16 to 19. Well made, heavy and warm.

Shoes

MEN'S patent colt, vici kid, gun-metal calf and box calf; blucher lace and button; broken lines, but all sizes in the lot; regular \$3.50 goods, \$2.85 for.

MEN'S vici kid and box calf shoes; lace and gaiter; single and double soles; all sizes and widths; \$2.50 goods, for \$1.95

BOYS' box calf, vici kid and gun-metal calf; blucher lace; broken lines, but all sizes in the lot; regular \$3.50 shoes, for \$1.95

Boys' 25c Stockings For 19c

"Black Cat" brand; double soles and triple knits; medium and heavy weights; all sizes. Special MONDAY only at 19c a pair.

Leaves New Orleans for Hayti by Way of Guantanamo.

Washington, Jan. 25.—A cablegram received at the State Department to-day from American Minister Furness at Port Au Prince, Hayti, states that the local authorities have permitted a Dutch vessel to pass through the blockade of the Gulf of Gonaves and sail for New York. It is understood that the blockade will not be enforced against vessels loaded with nothing more than the usual mercantile goods. The Haytian warship Centaure has gone from Port Au Prince to Gonaves to maintain the blockade at that point.

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Greatest number of consecutive games Association, 1889; 23 games, Pittsburgh Pirates.
Greatest number of strikeouts by pitcher, 1884, minor league, 21, Lancaster, A. J. Beck.
Shortest game on record—41 minutes, 1891.
Games in which no player reached first base, 1900, Ward pitching for Providence vs. Boston vs. Athletics.
Greatest number of victories in one year, 1906, 116, in 1905.
Longest playing season—California League, 1907, 184 games, pitcher, Fred

1925-26 games, Louisville, American National League, 1899.
1901-02, Waddell, Athletics, in 1903.
1903-04, Providence, National League, 1904.
1904-05, Shreveport, September 24, 1904.
1905-06, in nine innings-1880, John M. Buffalo; 1904, Cy Young pitching for the major leagues-Chicago Nationals, 1904, March 21 to December 1, 1901.

From Gov. Hughes, of New York State, will come the first "knock" of the new year. And a heavy blow against racing may prove before the year is out. The governor in a message to the Legislature of the Empire State has asked for legislation to stamp out what reformers call "the evil" of race-track gambling. He

thoroughbred horses was encouraged by the Department of Agriculture of almost every Government of Europe, and horse racing was countenanced because it was recognized as the best and quickest method of producing animals of superior speed, stamina and gameness, and ultimately of improving the country's horses as a whole, and thereby creating an almost unlimited supply of high-class carriage horses—not thoroughbreds, but containing a good dash of thoroughbred blood.

Pitcher Joe Harris is not likely to go to Columbus as there is little chance of his capturing the valuer rule. Both major leagues will have a chance at him after February 1 should Boston decide to let him go. Detroit, of the Americans, and Boston of the Red Sox, is the National.

essional, his records should be erased from professional records and not with state marks. That will all right, and that's what we've got to further determine if we are determined to discover and cut out all other off-color amateurs of Duffey type. The whole trouble seems to lie in the fact that the governing powers in amateur athletics in this coun-try lack either the moral courage, the energy or the power to sift to the very bottom every cause of "crooked" amateurism, until an organization is formed with

National League's staff of umpires year will consist of O'Day, Emslie, Estene, Rigler, Kiem and Rudderam. Last named is a newcomer to the list, while Bill Carpenter will be added.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Oil City, Jan. 25.—Credit balances \$178; 26@23c.

CRUTCHER & STARKS.
Incorporated.

CLEARANCE SALE

Winter is here—and winter necessities at clearance prices. Quality garments at prices away below value—without consideration of cost.

We will fight it out on these lines if it takes all winter.

OVERCOATS

in the finest fabrics. Full silk-lined Carrs Meltons, Vicunas, Patent Beavers, Kerseys and Scotchies. Right in mid-winter at prices never known before.

- \$50 OVERCOATS\$35
- \$35 OVERCOATS\$22½
- \$25 OVERCOATS\$15
- \$15 OVERCOATS\$10
- \$10 OVERCOATS\$7½

FINE SUITS

Brokaw and Winston's fine specimens—blacks, blues and fancies. Business and College Suits; matchless values at former prices—now are astounding bargains.

- \$35 AND \$40 SUITS\$25
- \$20, \$25 AND \$30 SUITS\$15
- \$12½, \$15 AND \$17½ SUITS\$10

BOYS' SUITS KNEE PANTS REEFERS and OVERCOATS

At \$3.75 there are 280 Reefers for ages 8 to 12, and Russian Overcoats for ages 3 to 8; standard \$7.50, \$8 and \$9 values. In fine Kerseys, Meltons and Friezes; browns, blues or gray mixtures.

Also 100 Long Overcoats, in fancy chevrons, and 75 single-breasted fly-front Overcoats, for boys 10 to 16. These are \$5, \$7.50 and \$10 values, and, though carried over from last season, are desirable garments.

CLEARANCE PRICE \$3.75

At \$2.75 we offer 130 Russian Overcoats, for ages 3 to 8, in Kerseys, Meltons and Friezes; browns, blues, grays, etc.; \$3.75 and \$5.00 garments at \$2.75. They are one of the best bargains we ever offered.

CLEARANCE PRICE \$2.75

FINE SUITS—about 250—Derby backed and belted—bloomer pants, \$7.50 suits.

CLEARANCE PRICE \$5.00

All \$15 and \$12 Suits, clearance price \$10.

KNEE PANTS—about 500 pairs—in durable chevrons, cassimeres and corduroys—mostly mixtures.

- \$2.00 PANTS\$1.00
- \$1.50 PANTS75c
- \$1.00 PANTS50c
- 75c PANTS38c

HABERDASHERY

- SHIRTS—Manhattan and other \$1.50 and \$1.75 makes.....\$1.15
- Manhattan and other \$2.00 and \$2.50 makes.....\$1.38
- UNDERWEAR—Australian wool, browns and natural; 100 garments. Clearance price.....63c
- Fine Balbriggan \$2.50 garments.....\$1.88
- Silk and Wool \$3.25 garments.....\$1.88
- NIGHT SHIRTS—\$1.00 and \$1.50 Flannelettes.....63c
- 50c Flannelettes.....38c
- UNION SUITS—About a hundred \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 qualities.....\$1.50
- SWEATERS—About fifty \$3.50 and \$2.00 qualities.....\$1.00
- FANCY VESTS—About 200, mostly \$5 and \$6, but some \$7 garments. All the newest concepts, in French flannel and English worsted. Clearance Price.....\$2.50
- Odds and Ends, \$1.75.

ROUTE OF RACE IS COMMENDED

Drivers Say Every Foot of Road Can Be Traversed.

INTEREST IN CONTEST KEEN.

Elaborate Plans Being Made For the Coming Events At Ormond Beach, In Florida.

OTHER AUTOMOBILE CHAT.

DEVELOPMENTS in the arrangements of the New York to Paris automobile race have been so rapid within the past week that it has been impossible to keep pace with all the inquiries that have been made from a hundred different sources, asking details of the epoch-making contest. The publication of the entire route last Sunday was followed by a complete change of front in the automobile trade with regard to the undertaking. Held by ninety-nine in every hundred to be an impossible project, serious consideration was denied it by most automobile men.

With the demonstration that it was perfectly feasible to cover the United States in the dead of winter by following a carefully outlined route, with the explanation of the course to be followed in Alaska declared practical by those at present in that country, with the presentation of the plan to ship the cars from San Francisco to Valdez on entering Alaska, and to cross the Bering Strait at practical points by boat, with the outline of the Siberian route, and arrangements to be made for this line for the provisioning and supplying of the men and machines, it was evident that the contest was a serious effort to reach Paris by way of the strait from New York, which, if completed, would have an immense effect upon commercial relations between the two continents.

That the race will be an extremely difficult one, which will tax the stability of machines and the endurance of men, was most severely, was understood from the start, but testimony is piling up on every hand to show that the undertaking is far more practical than was anticipated by the projectors, and it is not actually completed in this contest, the foundation may be laid.

Perhaps the most surprising feature of the whole arrangement has been the alteration in sentiment of the practical men who have recently examined the plans in detail. Within the past week a number of experienced automobile drivers, several of them well known transcontinental travelers, have gone over the road and indicated it in every particular, and that it is now to be made the route is entirely possible in this initial effort is the lack of time for preparation and the late season at which the contest starts. In endeavoring to make the best arrangement in these respects, the organizers have been set to allow the cars to make ready and allow time to reach Alaska before the difficulties in that stretch are unduly multiplied.

By starting the race on February 15, as much time as can safely be allowed is given the manufacturers to get their cars in shape. Then, if favorable weather conditions are encountered across the country, it may be possible to get to San Francisco in five weeks' time over the course that has been outlined. Experienced men have assured the committee that work on the race that a car might go through in twenty-five days, but the majority of them hold that forty is the best that can reasonably be expected, and it may even longer under stress of bad weather.

Assuming that the leaders of the race across the continent are able to leave San Francisco for Valdez by March 25, a little more than a week will have been consumed, and actually starting over the government road laid out to follow the telegraph line. Along this way there are stations at practically every fifteen miles where shelter and aid may be secured in case of need, leading all the way to the Yukon. Should the season be late and favorable in these routes, which are their best in March, would still be entirely practical in early April, with the chance of getting through to the Yukon at Tanana, with out any of the difficulties entailed by the beginning of May, which would be a virtual morass.

Plans were completed last week for the Jacksonville to Miami endurance auto run, which will be held during the second week in March, immediately following the Ormond Beach races. This will mean a large part of which has never been traversed by motor cars. Ralph Owen, in his trip last year traveled over the route from Jacksonville to Ormond, but beyond the latter point many miles inland where practically no roads are to be found. A sixty-mile road has recently been finished by H. M. Finkler from Palm Beach to Miami, but for a four distance it is little better than a trail through the woods and swamps.

In order to ascertain the exact condition of the route from Jacksonville to Miami, a path-finding party has started from Jacksonville with a forty-five horse power car to explore the route. The party, headed by Pittsburg, who intends to drive his high-powered car in some of the Ormond races, will drive the car for the greater part of the trip, and with him will be George E. Schering, vice president of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association, and Charles G. Percival.

and up to 100, and will establish new records for the world above 100 miles, as in the long race for the Automobile Club of America Cup, going to be better than eighty miles per hour.

The first event for Florida will be the great road run, the first in the history of the State, from Jacksonville to Miami, 100 miles, for which a path-finding car left Jacksonville to mark out the course and gather data for the run. The path-finding car is being driven by James Laughlin III, the young Pittsburg millionaire who is an ardent good roads enthusiast. The road run starts February 15, and the contest will be a hard one, the possible trials and dangers have been exaggerated. The entire Florida east coast will be lined with both winter and summer crowds of spectators. It is estimated that a good roads fever will take hold of the people as a result of the road run, and that for two-thirds of the distance is nothing but a trail, with deep ditches and some swamp land.

The announcement has been formally made by the Savannah Automobile Club that the two days' racing carnival in the suburbs of the city of Savannah will be held during the week of March 15. The races will consist of, first, an event of approximately 200 miles over the new mile course, and, it is understood, of two short-distance races.

The Savannah Automobile Club has been very active in preparing for this event, ably seconded by an Executive Committee consisting of the Mayors, several road officials of Chatham county, in which Savannah is located, the members of the Board of Trade and of the Cotton Exchange, and a number of other prominent citizens. The greater event of the city, valued at about \$2,000, for the endurance races there will be lesser trophies.

After considerable correspondence the Savannah Automobile Club applied to the American Automobile Association for a sanction, which was granted by the latter body on January 7. The club will run this two days' racing carnival on the new mile course, and the races will be operated by the racing board and the Technical Committee of the A. A. A. of which Van Sicklen are respectively chairman.

The entries for these races will be confined entirely to registered stock classes. The races will be run under special rules, which will be off and on in regard to all technical details.

The course is a very remarkable one, situated in the suburbs of Savannah, readily accessible from the city itself. It is a straightaway of about five miles each, over hard, finely-surfaced roads, which will be banked in order to allow the turns to be made at full speed. At two points on the course, where the tracks cross the roads, the tracks will be torn up, and in those places the cars will be off and on the course will be aided.

More than \$5,000 have been appropriated by the Savannah people, and they are now expending in the preparation of the course. The labor is being done on the expense of the State, which has turned over convict labor to the authorities in charge of the race, and the expenditure noted is over and above the road repairs.

One Western manufacturer has already

NEW YORK TO PARIS AUTO RACE ROUTE.

	Miles
From New York City to Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Granger, Ogden, Reno, Carson City, Goldfield, Crucero, Denver, Moab, Santa Barbara, San Jose and San Francisco.....	5,300
From San Francisco by ship to Valdez, Alaska.....	2,300
From Valdez through Fairbanks, Tanana, Umanak and Nome.....	1,500
From Nome to East Cape, Siberia, by boat.....	150
From East Cape, Siberia, to Vladivostok, Yekaterinok, Vladivostok, Irkutsk, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Paris.....	11,500
A total distance of.....	10,000

entered two cars, and a large number of other manufacturers have already signified their intention of participating in the event.

A rumor that America may be represented this year in some of the big automobile races abroad, preferably the French Grand Prix, has recently been started on its annual rounds. It has, however, failed to elicit any enthusiasm, and indeed, after the disastrous showing of the Christie car, which made an effort to uphold the prestige of the American motor industry last season over the Dieppe course against the best productions of France, Italy and Germany, American motorists are apt to regard any statement that an attempt will be repeated this year with considerable doubt.

The moral would seem to be, "Young man, learn a trade."

STARTER MURRAY IN GOOD STANDING.



STARTER MURRAY.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—(Special.)—That starters of race horses are born, not made, may not be exactly true, but certain it is that to be successful in the vocation, two qualities are essential. The good starter must be quick of eye and he must be of strong and determined character to hold the jockeys in check. A starter possessing these attributes, and who is rapidly coming to the front, is W. W. Murray. Murray did the starting last year at the Hamilton spring meeting, on the Louisiana circuit and at the Jamestown meeting. But for a misconception of the Eastern rule as to outlaws he would also have started at the Hamilton fall meeting. It was generally believed that all persons taking part in the Jamestown meeting, which was not recognized by the Jockey Club, would be barred by that body. The outlaw rule, however, is not mandatory so far as officials are concerned, leaving it to the discretion of the stewards

WE ARE STILL Sweeping Out

Men's, Women's & Children's Shoes

At Cut Prices.

As special lines are depleted, reserve stock is brought out and the lines filled up again. This will continue until all fall and winter goods are disposed of.

None on Approval. None Exchanged.

Boston Shoe Co.

Ladies' Store 553-55 Fourth Avenue.

LADIES' SHOES AND SLIPPERS

1,000 pairs of patent leather, vici kid and gun-metal calf shoes; medium and extension soles; hand-welts; \$3 goods, for.....

\$1.98

\$1.25 Fur-trimmed Slippers.....88c

\$2.00 Strap Slippers.....98c

\$2 and \$3 Shoes and Slippers.....\$1.48

\$3.50 Shoes, all styles.....\$2.48

\$4 and \$5 Shoes for.....\$2.78

MISSSES', CHILDREN'S & INFANTS'

\$1 and \$1.25 Shoes for.....78c

\$1.50 Kid and Calf Shoes.....98c

\$2 Patent-vamp Shoes.....\$1.48

Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Hose.

LADIES' 50c Hose for.....29c

MISSSES' and Children's 35c Hose.....25c

INFANTS' 15c Lisle Hose.....12c

BOYS' 25c School Hose.....21c

Southern Railway DIRECT LINE TO Florida and Cuba

Pullman Drawing-room Sleeper Louisville to Jacksonville without change, with direct connection for all points in Florida and Cuba.

LEAVING
7:45 A. M. 7:40 P. M.

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LOUISVILLE	TOLEDO	7.00	8:10 a.m. 2:10 p.m. *4:00 p.m. 5:45 p.m. x1:15 a.m. *2:30 a.m.
LOUISVILLE	DETROIT	8.20	8:10 a.m. 2:10 p.m. *4:00 p.m. 5:45 p.m. x1:15 a.m. *2:30 a.m.
LOUISVILLE	BUFFALO	13.00	8:10 a.m. 2:10 p.m. *4:00 p.m. 5:45 p.m. x1:15 a.m. *2:30 a.m.
LOUISVILLE	PITTSBURG	9.00	8:10 a.m. 2:10 p.m. *4:00 p.m. 5:45 p.m. x1:15 a.m. *2:30 a.m.
LOUISVILLE	WASHINGTON	16.00	8:10 a.m. 2:10 p.m. *4:00 p.m. 5:45 p.m. x1:15 a.m. *2:30 a.m.
LOUISVILLE	BALTIMORE	16.00	8:10 a.m. 2:10 p.m. *4:00 p.m. 5:45 p.m. x1:15 a.m. *2:30 a.m.
LOUISVILLE	PHILADELPHIA	17.80	8:10 a.m. 2:10 p.m. *4:00 p.m. 5:45 p.m. x1:15 a.m. *2:30 a.m.
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LOUISVILLE	ST. LOUIS	7.02	8:10 a.m. 9:00 p.m. *x1:15 a.m. *2:30 a.m.

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